

The Critic

A Weekly Review of Literature and the Arts

NUMBER 685 { FIFTEENTH YEAR
Vol. XXIII }

Entered as Second-Class Mail-Matter at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y.

THE CRITIC CO. { \$3 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE
SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS

NEW YORK, APRIL 27, 1895.



JOAN'S PRIVATE STANDARD

JOAN OF ARC THE SECOND INSTALMENT IN HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY

HERE ARE SOME OF

A new and fascinating chapter of French history. . . Opens with unusual attractiveness.—*Christian Work*, New York.

The opening instalment of what promises to be one of the greatest of historical novels.—*Boston Home Journal*.

Charmingly done.—*Chicago News*.

A sympathetic tribute to the Maid of Orleans, well told.—*Chicago Mail*.

Opens in an impressive manner, and bids fair to give a perfect reproduction of the life of a brave and unselfish woman.—*Saturday Evening Gazette*, Boston.

In its firm grasp of the characteristics of a momentous epoch, its fresh, vivid, life-like depiction of one of the most remarkable personalities that the world has ever known, as well as in the picturesque charm of its style, it is sure to be regarded with profound interest.—*Boston Beacon*.

The romance is of a higher character than Trilby even seems to be held—an heroic character, Joan of Arc.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

Catholics will be interested in reading the life of this noble woman, told in the charming and sympathetic style of a gifted novelist.—*Catholic News*, New York.

The Napoleon craze is waning, but it looks as if the "Little Corporal" would have a successor in "Joan of Arc."—*Boston Transcript*.

The Messrs. Harper are not in the habit of stimulating the sale of their publications by sensational advertising, but in this case they have set the public to guessing.—*Boston Herald*.

NOW READY - Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

THE PRESS NOTICES:

Promises to furnish a chapter of historical fiction of intense interest.—*Literary World*, Boston.

Charmingly done and intensely interesting.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

An absorbingly interesting article.—*Buffalo Enquirer*.

The opening chapters are as singular as they are interesting.—*Standard*, Chicago.

Opens with unusual attractiveness.—*Rochester Herald*.

SOME NEW BOOKS OF GREAT VALUE.

The Life of Samuel J. Tilden.

By JOHN BIGELOW, Author of "Life of Benjamin Franklin," "France and the Confederate Navy," Editor of "Writings and Speeches of Samuel J. Tilden," etc. With Portraits and Illustrations. Two Volumes. 8vo, Cloth, Uncut Edges and Gilt Tops, \$6.00.

A man more qualified than the author for the production of this book it would be difficult to find, for Mr. Bigelow is not only a man of letters, a diplomatist, and a journalist who, for upward of a generation, has discussed public affairs of the largest significance, but he was bound to the subject of his book by intimate personal acquaintance and by a community of political traditions and sympathies. The result is that we have here a complete and vivid portrait of a memorable figure in the public life of the Empire commonwealth, and of the nation, and also materials of great value for the political history of the country during the momentous period that intervened between 1830 and 1880.—*New York Sun*.

A Short History of the English People.

By JOHN RICHARD GREEN. Illustrated Edition. Edited by Mrs. J. R. GREEN and Miss KATE NORGATE. In Four Volumes. With Colored Plates, Maps, and Numerous Illustrations. Royal 8vo, Illuminated Cloth, Uncut Edges and Gilt Tops, \$5.00 per Volume.

When the first volume in this noble edition of a masterly historical work was placed before the public, unstinted praise was bestowed upon it in the *Times*, and the successive books have been discussed with similar cordiality as they have appeared. This concluding volume confirms all the judgments that have heretofore been expressed and leaves the edition an object of unqualified admiration. Mrs. Green and her accomplished colleague have worked without ceasing, and they have given us in their edition of the "History" a really vivid and adequate pictorial review of the development of England down to so late a date as 1873. The last cuts in the books before us are from portraits of Disraeli and Gladstone and from the British flag. It is a great task well performed. . . . There have been few additions to the students' library for which we have been able to bespeak, of late, so warm a welcome as the edition under review deserves. . . . It is a valuable history, and it has been worthily edited.—*New York Tribune*.

Four American Universities.

Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia. With many Illustrations. 4to, Cloth, Ornamental, Uncut Edges, and Gilt Top, \$3.50.

It was a happy idea to place in one volume sketches of four representative American universities. One is enabled to perceive quickly the underlying motives that are responsible for their development along individual lines, and to understand their special phases of student life.—*New York Times*.

The volume is most readable and valuable. It gives a picture of the actual and also the ideal American university life.—*Boston Advertiser*.

Published by

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by the publishers, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, Canada, or Mexico, on receipt of the price.

MARS

is the subject of an important and very interesting article in the

May Atlantic

in which Mr. PERCIVAL LOWELL describes the observations recently made at his Arizona observatory. This first paper of a series is devoted to *The Atmosphere of Mars*.

THE MAY ATLANTIC

Continues the two striking Serial Stories

The Seats of the Mighty

by GILBERT PARKER.

A Singular Life

by ELIZABETH STUART PHILIPS,

and contains among other articles,

A Week on Walden's Ridge

(in Eastern Tennessee) by BRADFORD TORREY.

A Talk over Autographs

(Gladstone, Matthew Arnold, Darwin, Miss Mitford, Renan, Cardinal Newman, Henry Irving, etc.) by GEORGE BIRKENBROOK HILL.

Christmas Shopping at Assuan

(on the Nile) by AGNES REPLIKER.

The Political Depravity of the Fathers

by JOHN BACH McMASTER.

A Faithful Failure

A charming Short Story by ELIZA ORNE WHITE, author of "Winterborough," "A Browning Courtship," etc.

Tramps with an Enthusiast

by OLIVE THORNE MILLER.

New Figures in Literature and Art

II. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

\$1.00 a year; 35 cents a number.

NEW BOOKS.

Letters of Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Edited by ERNEST HARTLEY COLERIDGE. With 16 Portraits and other Illustrations. 2 vols., 8vo, gilt top, \$6.00.

These letters, with comparatively few exceptions, have never before been published. They date from 1785 to 1833; are addressed to Mrs. Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Lamb, John Murray, and many others; they throw much new light on Coleridge's life, character, career, and friendships; and the intimate and personal note running through them gives them a peculiar interest.

Under the Man-Fig.

A Novel. By M. E. M. DAVIS. 16mo, \$1.25.

A noteworthy novel of which Texas is the scene, and the time during the Civil War. Mrs. Davis, being to the manner born, describes the Southern scenes and "plays" the Southern characters with marked skill, giving to the story a Southern atmosphere wholly natural and delightful.

Archbishop Laud.

By Rev. W. H. HUTTON. 12mo, \$1.00.

Another volume in the series of English Leaders of Religion, depicting the career and character of the famous archbishop.

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON.

11 East 17th Street, New York.

THE LENOX LIBRARY

(AND READING ROOM),

Fifth Ave. and 70th St., is open every week day from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Exhibition of rare books; two galleries of paintings.

Admission Free. No Tickets required.

FREDERICK WARNE & CO.'S

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A New Volume of Short Stories.

Paul Heriot's Pictures.

By the author of "Quiet Stories from an Old Woman's Garden." Illustrated, 12mo, cloth, \$1.25.

Also, by the same Author,

Quiet Stories from an Old Woman's Garden.

By ALISON McLEAN. Author of "A Holiday in the Austrian Tyrol." With photogravure frontispiece. Second edition, 12mo, cloth, \$1.25.

* * * Very suitable for reading aloud, and for mission workers, sewing circles, etc.

"Touched with the quaint humor and wise fancies of one who has seen many decades come and go. . . . Each brings with it a breadth of homely, peaceful things like the faint, sweet perfume distilled in garden rows at twilight."—*Boston Transcript*.

"Artistic, refined, gentle—altogether delightful. . . . A most fitting gift."—*Boston Advertiser*.

For a Professional Man—Lawyer, Clergyman, Writer or Thinker.

Wood's Dictionary of Quotations.

30,000 pregnant and suggestive Thoughts and Aphorisms from the world's great minds. Alphabetical arrangement and Subject Index. 8vo, cloth, \$2.50; three-quarter calf, very choice, \$4.50. (Prospectus gratis.)

WARNE'S LIBRARY OF Natural History.

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY.

Price 50 Cents.

Professor Lydekker's

"ROYAL NATURAL HISTORY"

WILL COMPRISE 36 NUMBERS: It is written in a popular and engaging style for old and young, for home reading or the reference library. Superb colored plates and hundreds of choice engravings. The latest discoveries, facts and anecdotes.

* * * On receipt of 50 cents we will forward No. 1 and a profusely illustrated prospectus, free, by mail. Subscription price \$15.00.

For Wedding Gifts, Birthdays, etc.

The Lansdowne Shakespeare.

In six volumes, pocket size, printed on the finest India paper, clear and distinct. In cloth, cased, \$3.00 per set. Spanish morocco in morocco case, \$15.00. Fine German calf or real Turkey morocco, cased, \$22.50.

An Entirely New Work on British Wild Flowers.

Wayside and Woodland Blossoms.

A pocket guide to British wild flowers. By EDWARD STEAR, author of "By Vocal Woods and Waters."

* * * This volume will contain 128 colored plates portraying 156 figures, drawn direct from nature, representing all the best known genera, while 400 species are fully described in the text. Size, 4¼ x 6¼. Limp cloth, price \$2.50.

The Legends of King Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table.

A new edition (the eighth), in crown 8vo, \$1.50.

* * * Compiled and arranged with new prefatory matter by JAMES T. KNOWLES, editor of the *Nineteenth Century*. This work has been out of print since 1870. Was formerly issued as by "J. T. K." only. It was dedicated to Tennyson and was the means of commencing a life-long friendship between the Compiler and the Poet Laureate.

* * * Of all booksellers, or free by mail, on receipt of price, by the publishers,

3 Cooper Union, New York.

NOW READY

JEWISH LITERATURE, AND OTHER ESSAYS

By GUSTAV KARPELES

Author of "History of Jewish Literature."

CONTENTS.—A Glance at Jewish Literature.—The Talmud.—The Jew in the History of Civilization.—Women in Jewish Literature.—Moses Maimonides.—Jewish Troubadours and Minnesingers.—Humor and Love in Jewish Poetry.—The Jewish Stage.—The Jew's Quest in Africa.—A Jewish King in Poland.—Jewish Society in the time of Mendelssohn.—Leopold Zang—Heinrich Heine and Judaism.—The Music of the Synagogue.

404 pp. \$1.25

The JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

1015 Arch Street

P. O. Box 1164

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A NEW WORK ON EARLY COLONIAL LIFE.

ESSAYS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. By Henry Ferguson, M.A.

CONTENTS: "Quakers in New England." "The Witches." "Sir Edmund Andros." "The Loyalists," Etc. 312 pages. 12mo, cloth, \$1.25. Just published.

"These essays are judicial, and it will be long, if ever, ere their judgment be set aside."—*Dr. Wm Steeven Perry, Bishop of Iowa*.
"We have in this book a good example of that cool judicial temper, which is so necessary in historians."—*The Critic, March 23, '95*.

Supplied by all Booksellers, or by

James Pott & Co.,

PUBLISHERS,

114 Fifth Avenue, New York

"An Epoch-making Book."

FIFTH THOUSAND NOW READY.

SOCIALISM AND SOCIAL REFORM.

By Professor RICHARD T. ELY, author of "The Labor Movement," "Problems of Today," "Taxation in American States and Cities," "Social Aspects of Christianity," etc.

12mo, \$1.50.

"The fairest and most appreciative treatment of the strength of socialism and its weaknesses."—*Prof. Edward W. Bemis, University of Chicago*.

"I have just taken up your Socialism and Social Reform. It seems to me to be altogether your ablest book, and to give more compactly and more directly than anything which has dealt with the subject just the information and just the criticism which is most needed and most appropriate."—*Prof. Albion W. Small, Head Professor of the Department of Sociology, University of Chicago*.

"It cannot fail to broaden the views of every fair-minded person, and to inspire interest in a subject which it is of vital importance should be properly understood."—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

BOOKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR:

PROBLEMS OF TODAY.

A Discussion of Protective Tariffs, Taxations and Monopolies. 12mo, \$1.50. (Fifth Thousand.)

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN AMERICA. (Revised, with much new and valuable material added.) 12mo, \$1.50. (Fifth Thousand.)

TAXATION IN AMERICAN STATES AND CITIES. 12mo, \$1.75. (Fourth Thousand.)

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF CHRISTIANITY. 12mo, 90 cents. (Eighth Thousand.)

For sale by all booksellers.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO.,

NEW YORK: 46 East Fourteenth Street.

BOSTON: 100 Purchase Street.

Messrs. STONE & KIMBALL'S LIST.

NEARLY READY.

A New Romance by Gilbert Parker.

WHEN VALMOND CAME TO PONTIAC

The Story of a Lost Napoleon.

By GILBERT PARKER.

16mo. \$1.50.

New Fiction.

FOURTH THOUSAND.

A Little Sister to the Wilderness.

By LILIAN BELL, author of "The Love Affairs of an Old Maid." 16mo, cloth. \$1.25.

FOURTH THOUSAND.

Two Women and a Fool.

By H. C. CHATFIELD-TAYLOR. With eight full-page drawings by C. D. GIBSON. 16mo, cloth. \$1.50.

FOURTH THOUSAND.

A Sawdust Doll.

By Mrs. REGINALD DE KOVEN. In the Peacock Library. 16mo. \$1.25.

Latest Books by Robert Louis Stevenson.

SIXTH THOUSAND.

THE EBB-TIDE.

A Trio and Quartet. By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON and LLOYD OSBOURNE. 16mo. \$1.25.

London Times: "There is just enough of the coral reef and the palm grove, of cerulean sky and pellucid water, to indicate, rather than to present, local coloring. Yet when he dashes in a sketch it is done to perfection. . . . We see the scene vividly unrolled before us."

FOURTH THOUSAND.

THE AMATEUR EMIGRANT.

From the Clyde to Sandy Hook. By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. 16mo. \$1.25.

Mr. Stevenson's account of his journey to America—written nearly fifteen years ago and now first published in book form. His experiences as a second-cabin passenger, a description of his fellow-travellers, and his adventures on landing in New York. The book is charming in style, wittily attractive in narration, and unusually interesting in its novelty.

THIRD EDITION.

A June Romance.

By NORMAN GALE. With a title-page design by Basil Johnson. 12mo. \$1.00 net.

THIRD EDITION.

When Hearts Are Trumps.

By TOM HALL. With title-page and decorations by Will H. Bradley. 16mo. \$1.25 net.

SECOND EDITION.

A Lover's Diary.

By GILBERT PARKER. With frontispiece by Will H. Low. 16mo. \$1.25 net.

The Works of Edgar Allan Poe.

Edited by EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN and GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERRY. Illustrated by ALBERT E. STERNER. In ten volumes. Volumes I., II., III. and IV. now ready. \$1.50 each, net.

New York Tribune: "At no time in the future is it probable that the labors of his present editors and publishers will be superseded."

New York Times: "Doubtless no other men in this country were better fitted for this arduous and delicate task than these who have, at length, undertaken it."

Chicago Herald: "A superb new edition of Edgar Poe's works."

Chicago Record: "For the lovers of Poe the new edition of his works . . . cannot fail to be a source of delight."

Cleveland Plaindealer: ". . . Is a model of good workmanship, literary and mechanical."

Published by STONE & KIMBALL, Chicago.

MACMILLAN & COMPANY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ÆSTHETIC PRINCIPLES.

By HENRY RUTGERS MARSHALL, M.A. 12mo, cloth, \$1.25.

* * The Observer's Standpoint—The Artist's Standpoint—The Critic's Standpoint—Algedonic Æsthetics, etc.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR:

PAIN, PLEASURE AND ÆSTHETICS.

AN ESSAY CONCERNING the Psychology of Pain and Pleasure, with Special Reference to Æsthetics. By HENRY RUTGERS MARSHALL, M.A. 8vo, cloth, \$3.00

Outlines of Social Theology.

By Wm. DE WITT HYDE, D.D., President of Bowdoin College and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy. 12mo, Cloth, \$1.50.

"Rejecting whatever the doctrine of Evolution and the critical reconstruction of sacred history and literature have rendered untenable in the traditional theology, the work aims to 'strengthen the things that remain.'"

Cheap edition of Kidd.

Social Evolution.

By BENJAMIN KIDD. Author's Edition in Popular Form, with the latest Revisions and new Copyright Preface. 12mo, paper, price 25 cents. In cloth, price \$1.50.

The Evolution of Industry.

By HENRY DYER, C.E., M.A., D.Sc. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

"An attempt to estimate the value of the various factors in the industrial problem, and to show that they have common components, and are developing an organization of labor that will meet the conditions necessary for efficiency and promote the welfare of the community."

Macmillan's Illustrated Standard Novels. New Volume.

TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.

By MICHAEL SCOTT. Illustrated by J. AYTON SYMINGTON. With an Introduction by MOWBRAY MORRIS. 12mo, cloth, \$1.25.

* * When "Tom Cringle's Log" first appeared it was hailed by the critics as one of the most brilliant books of the time, and it has kept its place in popularity alongside of Marryat, Cooper, and Dana ever since. Coleridge called it most excellent and thought it came nearer Smollett than anything he could remember. Fonblanque called Scott "the Salvador Rosa of the Sea," and Christopher North was loud in its praise and said that the author was "the best sketcher of sea scenery that ever held pen."

ALREADY PUBLISHED:

1. CASTLE RACKRENT and THE ABSENTEE. By MISS EDGEMORTH. 2. JAPHET IN SEARCH OF A FATHER. By MARRYAT.

Short Stories in Nature Knowledge.

An Introduction to the Science of Physiography. By WILLIAM GEE, Certified Teacher of the Education Department and of the Science and Art Departments. Illustrated with 117 engravings, comprising portraits, views, etc. 12mo, cloth, \$1.10, net.

Sir Samuel Baker.

A Memoir. By DOUGLAS MURRAY, F.R.G.S., executor of the late Sir Samuel Baker, and A. Silva White, Hon. F.R.G.S., author of "The Development of Africa," etc. Illustrated with 8 portraits and views and 9 maps. 8vo, buckram, \$6.00.

Social England Series.

The First Volume of this New Series is Now Ready, Entitled

Troubadours and Courts of Love.

By J. F. ROWSOTHAM, M.A., (Oxon.) With 2 Maps and 13 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, \$1.75.

The Tragedy of Fotheringay.

Founded on the recently-published journal of D. Bourgoing, Physician to Mary Queen of Scots. By the HON. MRS. MAXWELL SCOTT of Abbotsford, with Photogravure Frontispiece of the Blair Portrait, and six other illustrations. 8vo, cloth, \$6.00.

New Volume of Englishmen of Action Series.

THE HERO OF LUCKNOW:

Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde.

By ARCHIBALD FORBES. With Portrait. 12mo, limp cloth, 60 cents. Cloth, uncut, 75 cents.

* * "Few people are better qualified to write of military matters than the famous war correspondent. . . . Mr. Forbes, as a Scotchman himself, has done full justice to his famous countryman, and has depicted Clyde's battles and heroic adventures with true Highland ardor."—Philadelphia Press.

Popular Edition of Mrs. Humphry Ward's Great Novel.

Marcella.

By MRS. HUMPHRY WARD, author of "Robert Elsmere," "The History of David Grieve," etc. 12mo, paper, complete. 50 CENTS. [Macmillan's Novelists' Library.] Also in buckram, 2 vols., 12mo, \$2.00.

"'Marcella' is a novel not to be lightly passed over; it seems to us the greatest that Mrs. Ward has written, and easily the greatest written by a woman since the pen fell from George Eliot's hand."—N. Y. Independent.

Lyrical Poetry from the Bible.

Edited by ERNEST RHYS. With an engraved title and a frontispiece after William Blake. 16mo, cloth, gilt top. \$1.00.

The Renaissance of the English Drama.

Essays, Lectures, and Fragments Relating to the Modern English Stage, written and delivered in the years 1893-94. By HENRY ARTHUR JONES, author of "The Crusaders," "Judah," etc. 12mo, cloth. \$1.75.

New Edition of Cervantes' Great Story.

The Ingenious Gentleman Don Quixote of La Mancha.

By MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAavedra, done into English, with Notes Original and Selected by Henry Edward Wallis. To be completed in four volumes, and followed by a life of Cervantes Vols. I. and II. 12mo, cloth, each \$2.00.

Personal Recollections of R. L. Stevenson.

In Stevenson's Samoa.

By MARIE FRASER. 12mo, cloth, with frontispiece. 80c.

IN PREPARATION:

New work by the author of "Esther Waters." CELIBATES. By GEORGE MOORE. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

Macmillan's Miniature Series.

Issued Monthly. Price 25 cents.
Yearly Subscription \$2.75.

Messrs. MACMILLAN & COMPANY beg to announce that they will issue monthly, in paper covers, beginning May, 1896, under the title of "MACMILLAN'S MINIATURE SERIES," the following popular works:

- I. SHAKESPEARE'S ENGLAND. By William Winter.
- II. THE FRIENDSHIP OF NATURE. By Mabel Osgood Wright.
- III. A TRIP TO ENGLAND. By Goldwin Smith.
- IV. FROM A NEW ENGLAND HILLSIDE. By William Potts.

Other volumes in preparation.

Macmillan's Novelists' Library.

Issued Monthly. Price (in paper), 50 cents.
Yearly subscription \$5.50.

No. 1. Now ready.

MARCELLA.

By MRS. HUMPHRY WARD, author of "The History of David Grieve," "Robert Elsmere," etc. Popular edition, in paper, 50 cents.

To be followed, in monthly order, by the after-named notable novels:

SANT' ILARIO. A Sequel to "Saracinesca." By F. MARION CRAWFORD.
THE MAULANKA. By RUDYARD KIPLING and WOLCOTT BALLETIER.
THE HISTORY OF DAVID GRIEVE. By MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

MACMILLAN & COMPANY, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Critic

(ESTABLISHED IN 1881)

Published every Week, at 287 Fourth Avenue, New York

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1895

The Tennyson Beacon

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE PROPOSED MONUMENT
ON THE ISLE OF WIGHT

ON MAY 5, 1894, we reprinted from the *Tribune* the following appeal from Mr. Douglas W. Freshfield of Freshwater, Isle of Wight:—

"As a member and at the request of the local committee appointed for the erection of a memorial to the late Poet Laureate in this place—his home for forty years—I write to ask your aid in making general the character of the monument selected. It has been decided to erect on the highest crest of the down overlooking the western end of the island, and between the roads of Farringford and the English Channel, a granite monolith in the form of an Iona cross. The design will be furnished by Mr. Pearson, R.A. With the permission of the authorities of the Trinity House, who propose to change the name of the landmark from the Nodes Beacon to the Tennyson Beacon, the present structure, a pile of tarred wood, erected last year, will be removed and its place taken by the cross. The spot chosen, the 'ridge of the noble down' Tennyson loved, will, I believe, recommend itself to his friends and the companions of his daily walks. As a land and sea mark, in view of every ship that passes in or out of the Needles, or under the island, the beacon cross should form a conspicuous and fitting memorial to one of England's great poets.

"A considerable sum has already been subscribed locally and among the late Lord Tennyson's friends. But more money is needed to make the monument what it should be in scale and finish. There must be many both in England and in America who would wish to be contributors to this memorial. I am desired to ask all such to be good enough to forward their contributions before July 1 next. * * *

Three months later our Boston correspondent reported that funds were coming in "all too slowly" for the proposed monolith. Some of the best-known names in contemporary American letters had been added to the list of subscribers, but the total amount contributed on this side of the water was not more than \$500. It had grown but little above this sum so recently as March 2, when Mr. Arthur Warren, London correspondent of the Boston *Herald* and the American committee's representative in England, issued an urgent call for further subscriptions from his fellow-countrymen. "Englishmen," he wrote, "have placed in Westminster Abbey memorials to Longfellow and Lowell, and in St. Margaret's (Arch-deacon Farrar's church) a memorial to Phillips Brooks. May not we Americans share readily with the English in this unique tribute to the memory of Tennyson? * * * 'A Yankee Mason' sends 'half-a-dollar towards a bucket of cement for the foundations of the Tennyson Beacon.' Two thousand fifty-cent contributions would complete the work." As liberal givers to the fund, Mr. Warren named:

The late Oliver Wendell Holmes,	Mrs. Julia Ward Howe,
The late Robert C. Winthrop,	Miss Sarah Orne Jewett,
Miss Alice M. Longfellow,	Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich,
Prof. Charles Eliot Norton,	Mrs. Agassiz,
Mrs. Mabel Lowell Burnett,	The Hon. Martin Brimmer,
Mrs. James T. Fields,	Mr. Dana Estes,
Mr. Robert Hoe,	Mrs. Margaret Deland,
Mrs. Celia Thaxter,	Mr. Henry O. Houghton,
Mr. George H. Mifflin,	Miss Louise Imogen Guiney,
Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford,	Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton,
Dr. William J. Rolfe,	Mrs. Fairchild.

A year has passed since the appeal for this simple yet beautiful and fitting monument to the late—perhaps the last—Laureate was first heard in this country, yet the modest sum of \$6000 needed to build the Beacon has not yet been raised. Over \$4000 has been subscribed in England, but less than \$1000 has been contributed as yet by American

lovers of the Laureate's poetry, the exact sum thus far acknowledged being \$720.

Mrs. James T. Fields and Mr. Dana Estes, who have taken a most active part in the effort to make America's contribution a worthy one, have asked us to call attention to the position the affair is now in. We gladly do so; and we urge our readers, and indeed all Americans who admire Tennyson's noble poetry and blameless life, to lose no time in responding to their appeal. By special request, *The Critic* will receive, acknowledge and forward all contributions to the fund that may be sent to this office. And no one need hesitate to join in this tribute to the Laureate's memory because his donation is less than he would like to make it. Names of contributors will be published in every instance, unless we are asked to withhold them.

J. B. & J. L. GILDER.

Literature

"Nihilism as it is"

Being Stepniak's Pamphlets, translated by E. L. Voynich; and Felix Volkhovsky's "Claims of the Russian Liberals," with an Introduction by Dr. R. Spencer Watson. Imported by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

PERSONS INTERESTED in the Russian question will be very glad to have some authoritative information upon the true position of the different sections of the party of reform in Russia towards each other, and towards the Russian Government, for here as well as in England information is greatly needed. George Kennan and Edmund Noble have told us much, it is true, and the Russian reformers themselves in one way and another have spoken to us, but the strenuous efforts of the Russian Government to cast doubt upon what these men have said have not been altogether unavailing. As a result, our sympathy with the Russian struggle for liberty has not always been as complete or as enlightened as it should be. The impression has been with many that the Russians were posing, being one thing here and quite another in their own country. The book now before us, however, could it be generally read, would dispel this impression wholly. It contains, besides Stepniak's Pamphlets and Volkhovsky's "Claims of the Russian Liberals," the letter sent by the Revolutionary Executive Committee to Alexander III. at his accession to the throne, and also sections from the Liberal program as given in a letter from the Liberals of Moscow to Count Loris Melikoff. Here can be no posing. The papers were all written originally in Russian and exclusively for Russians. They show us the Russian revolutionists at home, so that hereafter anyone forming or expressing an opinion upon Russian affairs has it as a first duty to acquaint himself with the evidence of these documents now rendered into English. For the rest we quote directly from Dr. Watson's Introduction:—

"[This book's] special value is that it introduces the reader, so to speak, to the inner life of the so-called, and mis-called, Nihilists. Stepniak's chapters * * * show that the fundamental objects of all Russian Revolutionists (however they may call themselves or be called by others) are the same; that their struggle is for freedom, national and personal. * * * No one can peruse [them] with an open and candid mind without coming to the conclusion that the aims and objects of the Russian Revolutionary Party are such as he can cordially sympathize with, even should he be unable to accept some of the views held as to the means employed by the more extreme party in the great revolutionary struggle. He will not forget that he is reading of a country where none of the safe-guards of justice—freedom of speech, liberty of the press, or popular representation—exist; but where, on the contrary, free thought and free speech are criminal; and where the Government is all-powerful, and uses its power tyrannically."

"Chinese Central Asia"

A Ride to Little Tibet. By Henry Lansdell, D.D. 2 vols. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

DR. LANSDPELL is one of those irrepressible Englishmen who like to fulfill the prophecy that "Many shall run to and fro through the earth and knowledge shall be increased." He is a traveler on horseback, who comes home and rests himself by writing two-volume narratives. He is as good an editor as he is a traveler. Besides going out with a bushel or less of letters of introduction to magnates of all degrees of official power and personal attractiveness and cleanliness, he returns only to set going immediately the energies and resources of his wife, friends and the British Museum, to say nothing at all about publishers, who have got hold of the last new map of the Pamirs. Certainly he has outdone Puck in the number of girdles he has put around the earth, though Puck has got the better of him as to time. Dr. Lansdell's last feat in travel extended over two years and seven months, and comprised three continents and many kingdoms, every one of the latter in Asia being visited. One is reminded of the procession that entered Noah's Ark when he reads of the horses, camels, donkeys, yaks, elephants, mules and men he has ridden. He visited prisons, towns and missionaries, collected all sorts of birds, beetles, butterflies, reptiles and fishes, took 500 photographs, wrote 2500 pages of notes in diaries, and spent money in thirty-two kinds of currency. And yet, strange to record, he honestly acknowledges that he did not discover a new life of Jesus in any Buddhist or Lama's monastery or any Sanskrit manuscript, and refrains most magnanimously from telling the average traveler's impossible stories. In fact, one can almost forgive the doctor of divinity for his incorrigible restlessness, because of his temperance in the use of sensational items: he seems content with the simple truth. His pictures, which are very abundant, are not intended to illustrate the lofty attainments of the woodcutter's art, such as the crack magazines of New York can show, but, nevertheless, they seem to be true and are very suggestive. They give a vivid idea of the difference between asphalt pavements and mountain tracks, while we must acknowledge that very few books have impressed us so with the amazing variety of human nature, physiognomy, costume, habit and ideals now on the mottled earth, as do the text and pictures of this brace of volumes.

The purpose of the traveler was to exploit Asia (though he traveled also in Africa) as a mission field, and to show the Bible and missionary societies how to inaugurate their enterprises most intelligently and economically, or to continue them. He sees that in Chinese Turkestan there is already a promising opening for missionaries (especially medical), translators and Bible distributors; but in Tibet, Bhotan and Nepal he can perceive no present opportunity. He points out the fields which are exclusively in the hands of missionaries of the Roman order, and shows where chaplains and missionaries of the Church of England would be welcome. He throws great light on the work of the Russians in civilizing western Central Asia; as is well known, he is what the English call a Russophile. Some parts of his narrative are of especial interest at this particular moment, especially those on Manchuria, Mongolia and Sungaria. He seems to have been gifted with remarkable eyesight, for he notices what was *not* to be seen, as well as things visible. Though he discusses the lands and people in each case with great intelligence and sympathy, chiefly from the missionary pioneer's point of view, yet his book is full of valuable information for the statesman, traveler, intending emigrant, or student. Such a book, intelligently used, is likely to freshen up a missionary meeting, a reading-class, or anyone interested in that great wonderland of Asia, which is also, as Mr. Norman says, "the seed-bed of a multitude of new political issues." Furthermore, the editorial work is so well done that pretty much everything in the way of magnificent maps, abundant and accurate bibliography and full indexes, is at hand.

Gladstone's Life and Times

1. *The People's Life of William Ewart Gladstone.* Cassell Pub. Co. Limited.
2. *William E. Gladstone: Little Journeys to the Homes of Good Men and Great.* By Elbert Hubbard. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
3. *The Early Public Life of William Ewart Gladstone.* By Alfred F. Robbins. Dodd, Mead & Co.
4. *The Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone. A Study from Life.* By Henry W. Lucy. Roberts Bros.

MR. GLADSTONE'S COMMANDING PERSONALITY has captivated popular imagination, and a Gladstone legend is already taking shape. The dramatizing, hero-making faculty, which has filled the galleries of history with romantic figures mis-called portraits, has claimed the Grand Old Man for its own. Alike by friends and foes the great statesman has been credited with a larger capacity for moulding events than he really exerted. To his opponents his public record appears a series of shameful tergiversations, prompted by an insatiable ambition. His partisans, on the other hand, trace in the same career a continuous and orderly development, a process of "gradual emancipation," such as their hero favored in his youth for the Negroes of the West Indies. History will take a more impartial view. Valuable and conspicuous as Mr. Gladstone's public services have been, the reforms he has accomplished owed their existence to the fiat of popular opinion. With rare exceptions, mainly relating to questions of foreign policy, English history would have followed the same general course if the Liberal party had been led by some other statesman, though, doubtless, the progress of reform has been accelerated by Mr. Gladstone's masterly activity. For instance, it was the pressure of circumstances that forced Irish questions to the front in 1867. Ireland was discontented, and with good cause. The Liberal party, recently so disorganized, was united on the question of justice to Ireland. A united Liberal party again might appeal, with every prospect of success, to the newly enfranchised working classes, whose instincts were hostile to Conservatism. For once, expediency went hand in hand with justice, and any Liberal politician of ordinary tact would have found his course plainly prescribed. Indeed, from the nature of the case, the chief of the English Liberal party can rarely assume the functions of a pioneer. As elsewhere in Europe, English politics involve "a struggle between knowledge and tradition," but they involve, also, a struggle between general interests and special, between "the masses and the classes." The so-called Upper House, the organ of the special interests and the classes, invariably rejects all proposals for reform which proceed from the Liberal party, unless they are emphatically demanded by the voters. In practice, therefore, the Liberal chief is necessarily an opportunist. He must bide his time, and avoid wrecking his party by premature adventures. Hence, again, those who charge Gladstone with reckless iconoclasm should rather rebuke the people of the three kingdoms, whose will Gladstone has interpreted.

The accusation of inconsistency is a more plausible one. Far too thoughtful, scholarly and independent for a mere party hack, Mr. Gladstone showed himself a political philosopher at an early stage of his career. Macaulay's famous description of him cannot be taken literally; the young debater was even then too disinterested and too little of a partisan to please the "stern, unbending Tories." His progress towards Liberalism was slow but sure during the life of Sir Robert Peel, his first official chief. From 1865 onward, again, allowing for the aberrations due to his impulsive, susceptible temperament, his Liberal tendencies have developed themselves normally. But the intermediate stage of his career displayed no little vacillation on his part. He had quitted the Conservatives on the Corn Law question, but could not make up his mind to join the Liberals. Party lines were not sharply drawn at that time; there were "Liberal-Conservatives" and "Conservative-Liberals," fine shadings and involutions of opinion. With two other distinguished "Peelites," Mr. Gladstone formed a group which

he has himself likened to "roving icebergs, on which men could not land with safety, but with which ships might come into perilous collision." The Conservatives did not despair of retaining his services, especially since they had repudiated protectionism, and his acceptance, in 1859, of office under Palmerston, to whom his antipathy had been pronounced, excited much adverse comment. When the story of Mr. Gladstone's life shall be fully told with the aid of his copious and interesting correspondence, a study of this intermediate phase may perhaps give a clue to his entire development.

Of the biographies before us, the anonymous work published by the Cassell Pub. Co. (1) is the most useful and commendable. It is well and impartially written, and its analysis of Mr. Gladstone's character and motives betrays real insight. It is an avowed compilation, but the author has made excellent use of his materials. Cheaply illustrated and bound, the book was worthy of a more attractive dress. Mr. Hubbard's chatty little pamphlet (2) calls for brief notice. Such "random records" as these, interesting enough in a private letter, display their insignificance when printed and put on the market. Mr. Robbins has sought (3) to trace the development of Mr. Gladstone's genius from his childhood until his appointment to the Board of Trade in 1841—an appointment which opened the way for his conversion to Liberalism. Not then thirty-two, he had already won distinction both as writer and speaker, and was equally honored for his conscientiousness and admired for his talents. At the outset he was somewhat hampered by the record of his father as a slave-owner, and his own temperate but firm defence of the planter's case in the anti-slavery debates. It is amusing to read that Gladstone as a boy "displayed such a distaste for figures as made his tutor despair of teaching arithmetic to him who was to become the greatest Chancellor of the Exchequer of modern times." One observes with interest that the over subtlety of expression which has often caused Mr. Gladstone to be charged with equivocation is an inherited trait. "More than once the father's words, to the majority of those who listened, bore a meaning which the speaker disclaimed. How often this happened in regard to the son passes the power to count." Mr. Robbins is a painstaking and straightforward writer, with no special gift of style. For the general reader, at least in this country, his narrative seems too long and too much encumbered with detail.

Mr. Lucy (4) is already well known to American readers by his "Diary of Two Parliaments." Naturally enough, his attention is concentrated on those later events of Mr. Gladstone's career with which he is most familiar. As a result, the portrait he presents appears somewhat out of focus. Mr. Lucy is a practiced and picturesque writer, but he makes the mistake of assuming that all his readers are as well acquainted with English politics as himself. A book addressed to an American audience ought to be more explicit. And an appeal to an American audience has a special appropriateness in this case. To Americans William Ewart Gladstone is and must be peculiarly interesting. Not only because he has proved himself singularly free from insularity, singularly disinterested and cosmopolitan (insomuch that a selfish faction of his countrymen denounces him as a traitor, while his name is honored alike in Italy, in Greece, in Bulgaria, in the Transvaal, in Ireland), nor yet because of his courage and honesty in effecting a peaceful settlement of the Alabama claims. For America may justly affirm that her influence made possible the most brilliant and beneficent portion of Gladstone's career. Modern English Liberalism, as distinguished from Whiggery, had its inception in 1865, the year of Palmerston's death. Mr. John Morley well says: "The victory of the North over the South, and the extraordinary clemency and good sense with which that victory was used, had more to do with the concession of the franchise to householders in boroughs than all the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone and all the diplomacies of Mr. Disraeli." That

rising flood swept Mr. Gladstone once for all out of his eddies and back-waters into the great stream of human progress. For portrait of Mr. Gladstone, see page 311.

Green's "Short History"

Illustrated edition. Edited by Mrs. J. R. Green and Miss Kate Norgate. Vol. IV. Harper & Bros.

PICTURE-BOOKS WITHOUT pictures, like songs without words, are doubtless agreeable in their way, especially in the hands of masters like Hans Andersen and Mendelssohn, but the world is still child enough to love pictures for themselves, and to take infinite delight in them. This is why what the lamented J. A. Symonds called the "objectivity of travel," weaves so fascinating a spell over the imagination of the student who has been bred on books alone and knows nothing of the vividness and beauty of the world around him. This is why, too, the "laboratory method" of studying history through museum-collections and monuments has become so salient and impressive a feature of history-teaching in our day; one actually handles, touches, tastes, smells, history. Here is the ancient vellum of Magna Charta under your fingers; yonder is the faded Declaration of Independence, with all its immortal signatures under your eye; in another place are the sword and buckle of Charles IX., the armor of Henry of Navarre, the finger-ring of Mary Stuart, the prayer book of Catherine de' Medici, the white hair of Marie Antoinette. How wonderfully real and eloquent all this makes the dead corridors of history, which now resound with living footsteps and the pulsations of living things! It is like digging up a living Pindar to sing for all Greece.

Mrs. Green and Miss Norgate have valiantly completed their admirable task of illustrating the "Short History of the English People" so as to visualize all the prominent figures and places in it, and to make the reader conversant with the very texture of the garments of the celebrated men and women who have made English history what it is. Thus one is made to see how the Duchess of Lauderdale's boudoir looked in 1680, with the famous "Cabal" room in the same house; Lely's vivid canvas of James, Duke of Monmouth, brings out the beautiful but profligate features of Charles's "eldest bastard"; old Pepys is there in an amazingly Rembrandt-like portrait; literary men like Pope and Swift and Dryden and Gladstone have their leer or their scowl, their wrinkles or their bag-wigs brought in life-like strokes before the student. Halifax and Lord Russell, James II. and the Georges, Jeffreys and Louis XIV., the Seven Bishops and Marshal Turenne, Marlborough and his lovely Duchess, Queen Anne and the Dutch William, breathe in the graphic reproductions of picture and engraving strewn plentifully about the pages; while Condé and Washington, Pitt and Chatham and Fox brighten up by their speaking likenesses the corners of the history dedicated to them. The study of the past in this fashion is a pastime full of fruit and of lasting impression; it is the magic-lantern applied to the printed page, stamping indelibly on the retina the outward guise of men, women and events so intricately intertangled with their esoteric existence. This delightful book has thus become a Louvre, a Luxembourg, a Hôtel de Cluny and a British Museum all in one, in miniature.

"As Others Saw Him"

A Retrospect: A.D. 54. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MESHULLAM BEN ZADOK seems to be a Jewish scribe. Born in the soul of an unnamed author, he dates his letters in the year of our Lord 54, and has them published "Copyright 1895." These letters give an account of Jesus. They are not written from the "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees!" point of view; and when one bears in mind the inspiration the disciples had of confining themselves to what they knew, and the consequent legitimate and necessary one-sidedness of the New Testament, they are very valuable, and

valuable, too, in spite of our conviction that Ben Zadok simply imagined that he wrote them, and that Aglaophonos, the Greek physician to whom they are addressed, probably never took them out of the mails at Corinth. Any man who has been so immortally unfortunate as to commit his sins in so public a place as the Bible, is certainly entitled, in all Christian charity, to ask from other sinners of the world—from us who are only innocent by our insignificance,—the utmost opportunity to talk back, if he has anything to say, and the utmost prejudice in his favor, if he has not. The best way to convert the Jews, for instance, is to begin by understanding them, and it is the divinity of Christianity that it teaches us to put ourselves in the place of those who crucified its Founder. "As Others Saw Him," therefore—so far as its motive is concerned,—is a welcome book. But as to the way the motive is carried out, it must be granted that, as one turns over the first leaves, it is with a little impatience:—"Well, here is another of those good books intended to supply on the parson's book-shelf the imagination he lacks in his brain. Recommend a large circulation and skip the rest." But, as the pages move on, one cannot but note the quiet skill with which the unknown author has made a Jewish scribe of himself—the truth to character, particularly in its limitations and all those reserves of knowledge and experience that are necessary in being eighteen hundred years behind the times.

The style is gently erudite, now and then with little Hebrew mannerisms, such as "Blessed be he!" and harmless little pieties. The words of Christ are quite artistically spoiled—that is to say, they are twenty-five-year-old memories, and the language is carefully unChristlike—faintly scholastic. Occasionally it almost hurts a lover of the great sayings with a fresh consciousness of how twenty-five short years, or a single mind, can take away so much from that quality of soul-shining-through, which is the distinguishing trait of the style of the Man of Nazareth. But all this leads one to the second impression, namely:—"Those who are dull enough to need this book will not see how well it is worked out"; but this soon modulates, as one approaches the later chapters, into the last impression—"I am dull enough to need it myself," and the very naive conclusion that therefore everyone will need it; and it is something, surely, to say of a book that it holds the record of making a reviewer change his mind. It is not that the volume takes an unfamiliar point of view—to a scholar—but there is a difference between taking a point (whether of view or of anything else) and making it; and it is the virtue of Ben Zadok that he takes a position that has been merely stated and makes it a living heart. It is a reasonable Jewish prejudice dramatized, and the result is a consecutive, culminative impression of Christ, so suggestive and enriching in its sympathy, that it would be wrong to define it here. The book must be read and felt. If the letters are but a disguised self-expression and written, for instance, by a New York rabbi, they are clever; but if they are the creative work of a Gentile imagination, we shall await with interest the publication of the name of a theologian who is also an artist.

"Alexander III."

of Russia. By Charles Lowe. Macmillan & Co.

THE THREE ALEXANDERS of Russia have been singularly mild-mannered, enlightened, sagacious sovereigns. Mme. de Staël once told Alexander I. that his character was in itself a charter and a constitution for his subjects. La Harpe, his French tutor, had almost succeeded in making a republican of him. He was at first the friend, then the foe, of Napoleon I.; and an inscription on the battlefield of Borodino significantly reads:—"Napoleon entered Moscow, 1812; Alexander entered Paris, 1814." Alexander II., his nephew, was the admirable ruler who was blown to pieces just as he had signed the decree for the beginning of representative government in Russia, in 1881. Humane, cultured, possessed of strong commonsense, without sentimentality,

pietism or love of rhetoric, this noble man had, like Lincoln, freed millions from bondage in 1861, only to be murdered, according to some, by Nihilists who thought him too slow in his reforms; or, according to others, by those who saw in his liberal policy a danger for their privileges.

Alexander III. succeeded his father, his elder brother Nicholas, who would have been Emperor, having died of meningitis in 1865, about the time of President Lincoln's assassination. This Alexander had been trained simply as a soldier, without special political or linguistic education, and was constitutionally phlegmatic, with "the melancholy juices redundant all over." His massive frame and Herculean strength became celebrated, and his fortunate marriage, in 1869, to his brother's *fiancée*, the Princess Dagmar of Denmark, soon roused him to a sense of his inadequate training for the enormous responsibilities of his new position. His reign lasted from 1881 to 1894, and his character, as revealed by its contradictory traits—persecution of Jews and Lutherans combined with a passionate love of peace,—is one of the most enigmatic in history. Mr. Lowe does what he can to clear up its singularities, but, after all has been said, the "Peasant Tsar," as his subjects called him, is a personality the hidden main-springs of whose temperament and policy remain still undiscovered, or at least unrevealed. He was an indefatigable worker, a promoter of internal improvements, a model husband and father, but Mr. Lowe thinks that he lacked physical and moral courage and was terrorized by the inhuman machinations of the Nihilists. He thus became intensely reactionary in his course, refused representative institutions to the clamoring schemers who filled his Empire, was governed in his religious persecutions by the wily and cruel Metropolitan of Moscow, and has left a reputation mingled of weakness and strength, affability and inaccessibility, eccentricity and homely domestic virtues. Like most heirs to unpopular thrones, he had been a democrat and liberal as Tsarevitch, only to change on his accession into an autocrat of the old-fashioned type.

Of Nicholas II. Mr. Lowe is not unhopeful, remarking that "Nicholas I. used to say of 'Sasha' [Alexander II.], his son and successor, that 'he was an old woman,' and that nothing great would ever be done in his time. But this little old woman turned out to be the liberator of the serfs. Let us hope that, as Alexander II. set free the bodies of the serfs so Nicholas II. will ultimately see the wisdom of emancipating the souls of all his subjects, who are still in a most abject state of civil and religious slavery."

New Books and New Editions

"ROMANCE SWITZERLAND" and "Teutonic Switzerland," by W. D. McCrackan, M.A., are two little books which the tourist in the land of Tell may be cordially advised to put in his trunk or knapsack as valuable and entertaining supplements to the ordinary guide-books; and the "fireside traveller" will find them scarcely less interesting. With much fresh and graphic description of scenery and life, they contain a great deal of historical and legendary lore judiciously selected and agreeably presented. They are also fully up with the times in their references to new routes and facilities for travel—which cannot be said of certain of the guide-books. Brief biographies of noted people connected with the country—Rousseau, Voltaire, Mme. de Staël, Calvin, Saussure, Sismondi, Amiel, Agassiz, Guyot, and others—are included, and the localities associated with them are pointed out. Places out of the beaten track of the tourist, like the high pastures to which the native herdsmen take their cattle in the summer, are not neglected; indeed, some of the most delightful chapters in the volumes are devoted to these little-known but most interesting districts. The Engadine is perhaps inadequately treated, but the author refers to John Addington Symonds's "valuable and true picture" of life in that region as having "left little for another to say." The books are neatly got up, and are not too bulky for the pocket. (Joseph Knight Co.)

"THE ENGLISH ABROAD," as sketched by "An Australian Cousin" (Lady Duffy), is made up of papers originally printed in

Melbourne and London periodicals, giving impressions of life and scenery in the Riviera, Italy, and Germany. There is little or nothing that is new in them, but they tell the old familiar story in a vivacious way. Here and there is a fresh and amusing anecdote, like that of the French customs official who wanted to charge an *actros* duty (only imposed properly on edibles, the reader will remember) on a parcel of tennis-balls, because they came under the head of *gibier*, being billed from a "Games Depot" in London. The stories of American ignorance and *gaucherie* are to be taken, we fancy, *cum grano salis*. A "literary man of some standing," and "a Bostonian" withal (Heaven save the mark!), is reported to have said to the author, "Wall, I have been talking to you for an hour, and though I have been on the lookout to detect some difference in accent, or in your treatment of the subjects we have discussed, I assure you I would not know that you were not a countrywoman of my own." The chapter on "Freezing Florence," visited in April, will disillusionize those who have not experienced the fickleness of an Italian spring, but get their ideas of the season from poets and novelists. We can personally bear witness to the truth of the description. We object, however, to calling the Florence home of the Brownings "the Casa Guido"; but the printer may be responsible for that. (Imported by G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"LITTLE JOURNEYS ABROAD," by Miss Mary Bowers Warren, is a series of brief sketches of travel in France, Germany, Switzerland, Algiers and England. The young author has endeavored to avoid the common fault of such books, which are too often little more than mere paraphrases of Murray or Baedeker; and she has succeeded fairly well for a novice. Some of the chapters—like those on a French Fête-Dieu, on a wedding at a Swiss *pension*, on villa life in Algiers, golf in Suffolk, and visits to "dons" at Oxford—are of more than average interest. If the text were less attractive, the copious illustrations by G. H. Boughton, E. K. Johnson, J. A. Holzer, Irving R. Wiles, and W. H. Drake, would amply compensate for the literary deficiency. These are really fresh and interesting; and the mechanical execution of the book is elegant in all respects. (Joseph Knight Co.)—"STUDIES OF NATURE on the Coast of Arran," by Mr. George Milner, with illustrations by Mr. W. Noel Johnson, is "a sequel or pendant," as the preface puts it, "to a previous work of the author's, published in 1879, and subsequently re-issued several times under the title of 'Country Pleasures.'" We have not met with that book; but if it was no better than this one, we must believe that it owed its popularity to the attractive form in which it was issued. The excellent photogravure illustrations in the present volume, the elegant typography on hand-made paper, and the tasteful binding, are its chief merits, the text being of slight texture. As the author says, it "is not the result of elaboration or afterthought, but is that which was written down at the time in journal-form when the impressions were fresh and vivid." Mr. Milner has not the rare faculty of writing a journal which will bear printing in that way. The region about which he writes—the island of Arran, off the west coast of Scotland—is, however, almost unknown to tourists, and even these random sketches of its scenery and its people are therefore not without interest. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

THE READERS of *The Critic* will probably recall the sensation an American woman newspaper-writer created in London, last year, by going "into service" in cap and apron and then retailing her experiences and her opinion of her unconscious mistresses in print. Miss Elizabeth L. Banks was the heroine of this bit of journalistic enterprise, and she has now collected, under the title of "Campaigns of Curiosity," her papers on this subject, as well as her experiences in various masquerades—as a flower-girl, a laundress, a street-sweeper—and as an American heiress advertising for a chap-erone or a husband of title. The result is extremely edifying, and we congratulate Miss Banks on her justly earned success. Her work is not all in the best possible taste, but then, she has been trained in a school where the achievement of a newspaper "beat" is regarded as worthy of higher esteem than the preparation of a book on etiquette. She has, however, accomplished her peculiar duties with dignity, and has recorded them in excellent English, and we wish her well. Certain old ladies may throw up their hands, but then, who would be an old lady in this fast-whirling age? We owe it to Miss Banks to add that her work reveals her to be a very different sort of person from the young women who submit themselves to the embraces of a boa-constrictor or make

of themselves "living pictures" at the bidding of the managing-editor of a "great daily," in order that a morbid public may enjoy their sensations with its Sunday morning breakfast. (F. Tennyson Neely.)

IT IS PECULIARLY FITTING that one who signs herself a Ridgley of Hampton—that stateliest of ancient homes—should write of the "Old Brick Churches of Maryland"; and it is a pleasant book on a pleasant theme that Mrs. John Ridgley has written. She excites our envy of her pilgrimages in search of the picturesque; which carried her into those uttermost parts of the little-travelled tide-water country, where a clock is still a novelty and a housewife boils her eggs while singing the hymn, "Just as I am"—a very soft-boiled egg requiring one verse, while a hard-boiled one requires six! But this book is neither a rival of Bishop Meade's of pious memory, nor a mine of modern archaeology. It is enough that the author has filled the imagination. Having skimmed over the field, Mrs. Ridgley reveals what is still to be done by a more serious and better-equipped, but not more graceful, historian. We could wish that she had had the acquaintance with her subject, and the ability to live in the olden time, which is the gift of such a ripe scholar of Maryland antiquities and talented herald as Mr. Wilson Miles Cary of Baltimore; yet gallantry as well as candor compels us to confess that her book is a charming sketch. In resurrecting the good folk who lie buried in God's acre throughout Lord Baltimore's domain, there is opportunity for a rarely interesting study. In the colonial days, when the chief journey a family took was the weekly voyage to the distant parish church, or the more convenient "chapel of ease," when the churchyard was of a Sunday the analogue of the modern country clubs, where neighbors might congregate, exchange news, arrange festivities and even "swap" horses, the historian could find material for his most galvanizing chapters. It is little exaggeration to say that about the old churches the history of the South was made and may be written; and Maryland is the best field for research, for she is more fortunate than Virginia in the preservation of most of her parish records: she escaped the rigors of warfare, which harried the Old Dominion from Bacon's rebellion to the sack of Richmond. From these old times Mrs. Ridgley has culled much that is quaint and interesting, as well as heartily satisfying to those familiar chroniclers with whom the Southern country throngs, who vaunt their ancestors with a Chinese superstition that no one is as great a man as their fathers, and who presume that everybody's grandfather must have been a prince until the contrary is proved. We find in this book, also, an occasional suggestion of those other most amusing tales of family tradition in the South, which mark out the holders of government office in colonial days as pure patriots, objects of universal reverence, while in the same breath assuming that office-holders of the contemporary generation are thieves and plunderers. (A. D. P. Randolph & Co.)

MR. EDWARD L. ANDERSON'S "Curb, Snaffle and Spur" can be heartily recommended to all who have the training and care of young horses. Written primarily as "A Method of Training Young Horses for the Cavalry Service and for General Use under the Saddle," this little treatise contains nothing, to use the author's own words, "that would not be important, if not absolutely necessary, for the education of any horse intended for the saddle." It seems to us that the book will earn its small cost many times over in the case of dwellers in the country, who can buy the raw article so cheaply and have to journey so far and pay such good prices to obtain a trained saddle-horse. Mr. Anderson's directions are given in the clearest, simplest language, and illustrated with 31 half-tone reproductions of photographs. His name and his former works on the subject are so well known, that we believe it unnecessary to add words of praise to what has been said above. (Little, Brown & Co.)—THE EXPERIENCED HORSEMAN, even, will find many occasions to refer to Samuel L. Boardman's "Hand-book of the Turf," a dictionary of terms used by zoologists, veterinary surgeons, saddlers, harness-makers, breeders, drivers and jockeys. This is, however, only a part of its scope, which includes, also, records, a compendium of all racing and trotting rules, the laws of the different States in relation to horses and racing—everything, in short, that would make the conversation of two turfmen unintelligible to even an editor of "The Century Dictionary." This particular sport has developed so much during the last twenty years that the terms it has been obliged to coin for itself have become legion. Mr. Boardman has endeavored to gather them, and seems to have succeeded. Only constant use

can demonstrate the degree of completeness of such a book, but the list of collaborators printed in the preface makes us believe that it will be a very high one. (Orange Judd Co.)

MR. W. WARDE FOWLER'S previous bird-books lead us to expect a feast of good things when a new volume by him appears; and, in fact, not one of the eleven chapters in his "Summer Studies of Birds and Books" is disappointing. In these days of endless outdoor books, it is well that observers are of different temperaments, and so do not see the world alike, or, indeed, see the same things when they take a walk; otherwise there would be a vast deal of repetition. As it is, the birds and fields and streams remain the same, but the stories about them vary infinitely. What Mr. Fowler has to tell, is told in a fresh, cheery way that attracts us at the very outset, and our interest does not flag. Those chapters that are not about birds are no less interesting than the others. Every lover of natural history will read with delight what our author has to say about White of Selborne, and it is a novel sensation to have Aristotle loom up before us as an earnest, painstaking ornithologist. We close the volume, hoping that the summers to come will be as suggestive as those of the past, and that we will have from this author additional studies of both books and birds. (Macmillan & Co.)

MISS NORA HOPPER'S "Ballads in Prose" show considerable facility in giving body and shape to mere scraps of Irish legend and dry notices in the Four Masters. She does not always follow good models, however, nor avoid glaring anachronisms; and every now and then the poverty of her matter shows through the wealth of words in which it is clothed. Hence the "Ballads in Prose" are not nearly so successful as the rhymed lyrics interspersed among them, all of which are charming. But exuberance, even of diction, is no very bad sign in a young writer: it is easy to apply restraint, and farther researches in the line on which she has entered will supply Miss Hopper with abundant material. She shows good sense in preserving the Gaelic spelling of Gaelic words. The various attempts at phonetic spelling are far more puzzling to the general reader, who may be trusted to remember the few necessary rules of pronunciation. (Roberts Bros.)—THE TRUSTEES of the Boston Public Library have just published a catalogue of the books in that institution relating to architecture, construction and decoration. The scheme of classification which prefaces the catalogue is so convenient that one very slightly acquainted with the subjects would experience little difficulty in finding his way among the volumes. It is perhaps a little confusing to find the subjects "Construction" and "Decoration" subordinated as headings under the general head of "Technical Details," but any inconvenience resulting from this is obviated by a very comprehensive alphabetical index of places and subjects which, with an index of authors, completes the volume. (Boston Public Library.)

THE LITERATURE of slavery shows no sign of shrinkage, but rather of expansion. In treating of "Slavery in Rhode Island, 1775-1776," Mr. William D. Johnston handles his subject with skill and wisdom. He contrives to give it more literary and human interest than is common with writers of historical monographs, and shows the relations of the church and the slaves, the attitude of the Quakers towards slavery, and reasons for the growth and decline of the slave-trade, and furnishes many interesting pages about the social life of the slave. Preëminent in the agitation which led to the abolition of slavery was the Quaker spirit. In general, these Friends practiced what they preached, though in individual cases somewhat less so than the author would have us believe. Besides its historic interest, the pamphlet opens an interesting chapter in the social life of the colony, which, from the first, was prominently devoted to the doctrines and polity of the freedom of both soul and body. (Providence, R. I.: Brown University.)—THE "ELEVENTH ANNUAL Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor of the State of New York" for the year 1893, in two bulky volumes, contains statistics of the numbers of people employed in the different industries in eleven counties out of the sixty of this State, the money appropriated having been exhausted when this point had been reached, and a further appropriation refused by the Legislature. The results of an investigation of the effects of the "recent and present hard times on manufacturers and their working force" occupy the last 145 pages of the second volume. To statisticians and students of labor problems the work will undoubtedly be of great service, even though incomplete.

"THE CHILD, PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY," by Bertha Meyer, though prosy and platitudinous, is not dull, or so learned a man as Frederick Salomon would not have translated it, nor so wise a man as A. B. Aldrich revised the translation. It is a treatise, in pamphlet-form, on the affairs of the nursery, the hygienic relation of the babe to the world from the time it draws its first breath to its school-life. All the questions of diet, bath, climate, clothing, exercise and other sanitary or unsanitary conditions are intelligently discussed, but after a rather rambling fashion. The chapter "Æsthetics in the Nursery" would interest and educate many a mother. It would almost seem as if any woman with commonsense would know well enough to do for her children all that is suggested in the book without reading it. But commonsense is dreadfully common sometimes, and so the book exists for emergencies. (M. L. Holbrook & Co.)—THE REV. A. R. BUCKLAND, M.A., has written the story of "John Horden, Missionary Bishop: a Life on the Shores of Hudson's Bay," which has recently been added to the Splendid Lives Series. Unlike many of the best-known workers in the missionary field, who felt the "call" long after middle life had passed, Bishop Horden chose his life's work when but a child of seven, and at the age of twenty-three departed for his diocese in the Hudson Bay country, where he labored during forty-two years. The book has been written for boys and girls. (Thomas Whittaker.)

THE QUESTION as to the extent of representation and suffrage in Massachusetts, 1620-91, is one of great interest, because, although democracy found its chosen soil in New England, yet the state of society was in reality that of a social aristocracy, founded upon church membership and "orthodoxy." Indeed, to this day the word "orthodox" has a local and provincial signification in the region north of Long Island Sound, which is practically unknown in other parts of the Union. Dr. George H. Haynes, Professor of History in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, has treated ably and clearly this subject of "Representation and Suffrage in Massachusetts, 1620-1691." He shows the rise of the religious oligarchy and the reaction against it, and how, through the determination of tax-payers, representation was made permanent and the General Court (which is the Massachusetts term for legislature) became bicameral. The episode of "the sow" is retold with fresh detail. While Plymouth was exceedingly quiet in its politics, Massachusetts was a boiling cauldron of mixed elements. The dissenters, at first kept out of power, finally obtained influence and representation, and the religious test was nominally abolished in 1664. The vicissitudes of the story are ably set forth until the time of the Revolution of 1689; an appendix treats of the changes introduced by the Charter of 1691. The chapter on representation and suffrage in Plymouth shows how vastly different was the spirit of those men, who had been politically educated in the Dutch Republic, where religious toleration was the corner-stone of the political edifice and guaranteed in the written constitution of the country. Incidentally there is a brief but clear discussion of the Confederation of 1643, and some references to the use of the ballot in voting, upon the origin of which, however, the author throws no new light. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press.)

ONLY A FEW can be found who do not see that a serious cause of our social industrial and general economic disorders arises from monopoly in the markets. It is not competition, but restricted competition, that is unchristian. Unfair competition is contrary to political liberty, and to commercial prosperity. Only for a short time will the accumulation of enormous wealth in the hands of a few be mistaken for a sign of public prosperity; in the end it is clear that ruin or reform is imperative. Mr. Henry Demarest Lloyd has arraigned, in a long history of the subject in this country for the last thirty years, the iniquity and disorder wrought by mercantile trusts, "combines" and all forms of commercial monopoly. The bill of charges is a long one, and if, as appears from Mr. Lloyd's final pages, it is his object to arouse the conscience of the people, the case is effectively stated in "Wealth Against Commonwealth." Monopoly has a fearful crime to answer for at the bar of public judgment, but unfortunately monopoly does not care to appear to answer the charges. So far as we can see, the author has no reply ready when monopoly asks, "What are you going to do about it?" He might have done as much as suggest taxation, direct or indirect, or the making of commercial combination a crime of conspiracy. He merely finds a true bill and leaves the case open for trial. The tendency of his thought is that a form of

socialism will cure the evil. Why not say so and point out plainly just how it is to be done? On the whole, this book is destructive, but not constructive. We are tired of scoldings, we want advice. The demos is not so bad, nor so idiotic, as Aristophanes and Mr. Lloyd have thought. Only tell us what legislation, direct or indirect, will help us, and we will try to improve. (Harper & Bros.)

IT SHOULD DO an old Philadelphian good to see the portly volume entitled "The Jews of Philadelphia." From the first, the metropolis of the "groves of Penn" was tolerant and cosmopolitan. James Parton's ridiculous generalization, that Philadelphia is "Quakerism mitigated by Benjamin Franklin," is based on the stuff that dreams are made of, rather than on facts, for both Philadelphia and the great region north, south and west of it gave a home from the very first to men of many creeds and languages. Not least among the elements which have contributed to the wealth, prosperity, dignity and tolerant atmosphere of the municipality has been the Jewish community. One who knows the old city well, knows also how rich are the Jewish temples, hospitals and asylums among its public buildings, and how flourishing the libraries, social organizations and homes reared by the Hebrews. Under the spur of the distinguished city editor of the *Public Ledger*, Mr. Henry Samuel Morais has compiled a volume full of information and interest, giving the history of the Philadelphia Jews from the early settlements to the present time. A skilled biographical writer, the author has given his pages more interest than is usually found in works of this kind. The origin of the movement of the Jews towards America may be found in the Inquisition, which drove the Israelites from the Iberian peninsula, not only into tolerant Holland, but also across the Atlantic. Although Savannah, Georgia, is the place of their first known settlement in North America, yet it is quite probable that in the long train of that nucleus of light, William Penn, some wandering Hebrews found their way to the city on the Delaware before A. D. 1700. But the first authoritative history of the Jews of Philadelphia begins with the year 1726. From that time forward their personal, social, literary, dramatic, educational, martial, religious and benevolent record is a noble one. The general reader finds many a name of national reputation in this list of Philadelphians who hold to the faith of Abraham, while to the Philadelphian the localities mentioned call up a great many pleasant memories. The book is, as it should be, well indexed. (Philadelphia: The Levytype Co.)

THE REPRINTING, in the Bibliothèque de Carabas, of Edward Tyson's "Philological Essay Concerning the Pygmies of the Ancients," which is most interesting reading to the anthropologist, makes available a valuable contribution on the subject of the world's dwarf races, notwithstanding that the author's views were in the main incorrect. But above all else, what makes the book of interest is the elaborate introduction, by B. C. A. Windle, which is just one-half the work. As an essay, it is a model in its way. Those who have Quatrefages's recent work on "The Pygmies" should have this one as a companion volume. (London: David Nutt.)—"THE ANNALS of a Quiet Valley," by a Country Parson, edited by John Watson, F. L. S., is a little book that will delight the soul of the student of Wordsworth, the tourist in the Lake District, and every lover of the simple annals of the poor, or pictures of rural scenery and life in out-of-the-way districts of England. It takes one back to the days of Wordsworth, and shows us the dalesmen as he saw them in his lonely rambles among the hills of his beloved Cumberland. The village church that figures in the narrative, hardly distinguishable from a barn except by its small belfry, was without a door, and, to keep the cattle from taking shelter in it in rough weather, a large thorn bush was dragged into the doorway. After service it was the duty of the last person going out to put the thorn in place. The parsons were as simple as their parishioners. One boasted that he had never made a sermon "out of his own head" for thirty years. "I give my folk Tillotson," he said, "and what can you find better?" Another, when he had accidentally left his manuscript at home, read a chapter of Job to his flock instead, telling them that it "was worth at least the best six sermons he had ever written." Home life and school life—the schools were better than might be expected in such a region—the sports and festivities, the folk-lore and superstitions of the locality—all are graphically described. The book is elegantly printed and illustrated by photogravures and woodcuts. (Macmillan & Co.)

Shakespeariana

EDITED BY DR. W. J. ROLFE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Ten Brink's "Five Lectures on Shakespeare."—Miss Julia Franklin has made an excellent translation of this book, which contains more good matter in its 240 small pages of open type than many a volume of treble the bulk. The subjects of the lectures are: The Poet and the Man; the Chronology of Shakespeare's Works; Shakespeare as Dramatist; Shakespeare as Comic Poet; and Shakespeare as Tragic Writer. That the man was the poet is clearly shown by all that we know of his birth, his education, and his choice of a profession. The "intimate intercourse with nature to which life in Stratford was so conducive was the best school for his mind"; and the historical associations of Warwickshire had much to do in giving direction to his genius. Nor could he have become the greatest dramatist of all times without the thorough knowledge of the stage which he acquired as an actor and manager. We can also see the man in his works, notwithstanding their "objectivity"; for "the most objective poet is at the same time the most subjective." The chapter on the chronology of the plays includes also criticisms on each, which are as apt as they are concise. Take this single sentence on one of them, for example:—"In 'Measure for Measure,' which, by its sombre tone no less than by the weight of the problem it treats, oversteps the bounds of comedy and suggests tragedy, we have Isabella, a grave and impressive Portia, who preaches the duty of mercy as well as justice, and contrasts human and divine justice with sublime irony; who, to save her brother's life, would gladly sacrifice her own, but who values virtue more than life itself, more than the life of her brother."

I wish we could be as sure of some matters connected with the plays as our author is: that the "Midsummer-Night's Dream" really was, as many critics have surmised, written for a marriage celebration; that "The Tempest," "Cymbeline," and "The Winter's Tale" were written after Shakespeare returned to Stratford—in "the Stratford period," as it is here boldly called; or that, after producing these plays, "Shakespeare seized his pen once more, to write in conjunction with the poet Fletcher the play of 'Henry VIII.'" There is no positive evidence of any one of these unqualified statements, and the third is extremely improbable. That Fletcher wrote about half of "Henry VIII." is now generally admitted, but that Shakespeare, if he wrote the other half (which some good critics seriously question), did it "in conjunction with" Fletcher, is more than doubtful.

Prof. Ten Brink makes some sensible comments on the Baconian heresy. Incidentally he brings out a fact which I do not remember to have met with; namely, that "Karl Müller-Mylius reports that as early as 1843 the well-known Catholic historian, Prof. Gförrer, then librarian in Stuttgart, privately expressed the opinion that it was impossible that the historical Shakespeare should have composed the Shakespeare dramas." The earliest expression of a doubt concerning the accepted authorship of the plays which is recorded in Mr. W. H. Wyman's exhaustive "Bibliography of the Bacon-Shakespeare Controversy," or which I have read or heard of, occurs in "The Romance of Yachting," by Joseph C. Hart, published by the Harpers in 1848. The earliest ascription of the authorship to Bacon was by Delia Bacon, in *Putnam's Magazine*, January, 1856. Ten Brink, by the by, errs in saying that "at the beginning of 1882" the Bacon-Shakespeare literature "counted 255 books and dissertations, of which 161 belong to America, and 69 to England." The statistics are evidently taken from Mr. Wyman's preface; but the date should be 1884, and the list includes, besides "books and dissertations," many brief newspaper notes and extracts—sometimes a single paragraph or even a single sentence.

The Baconians are happily called "the new Shakespeare mythologists"; and the whole agitation, "nothing more than a mere curiosity, a morbid phenomenon of the time." That is unquestionably what it will seem to people a generation or two hence. Ten Brink well says:—"He who thinks it even conceivable that Bacon could have written the works which appear under Shakespeare's name can know neither Bacon nor Shakespeare. One who has a thorough knowledge of Shakespeare needs but a slight acquaintance with Bacon to become convinced that in Shakespeare is manifest a different spirit, a different heart, a different character. And the student of Bacon need but read a page of Shakespeare to reach the conclusion that the statesman-philosopher, though his life had been at stake, could not have produced that page."

The extracts I have given from the book will show how good the translation is—so good that it does not suggest its being a trans.

lation—and the proof-reading has been very careful. I note but one misprint (unless perchance the 1882 for 1884 mentioned above may be one), namely, 1580 for 1586 on page 57, where the date is obviously a repetition of the 1586 on page 56. (H. Holt & Co.)

Brief Notes.—Col. Ingersoll, in his lecture on Shakespeare (which, if we may trust the newspaper reports, contained other little errors), repeated the often-corrected statement that "Shakespeare and Cervantes died on the same day, April 23, 1616." The dates were really ten days apart; that of the Spanish dramatist's decease being in New Style, which was adopted in Spain in 1582, while that of Shakespeare is in Old Style, which continued in use in England until 1752. This latter date corresponds to our 3d of May.

A Boston friend writes thus:—"In Mr. Wm. Gould's 'Portland in the Past,' Trinculo's 'When they will not give a doit to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian' is quoted in such a connection as to indicate that Mr. G. took the phrase as referring to the practice formerly in vogue of offering rewards for Indian scalps. This is a far-fetched and strained explanation, is it not? It strikes me as little less than ridiculous." It certainly is nothing less than ridiculous. North American Indians had been brought to England and exhibited there before "The Tempest" was written. One of them, who died at Bristol, was taken to London, and afterwards buried in St. Olave's churchyard. The body may have been exhibited before burial. I have supposed, however, that "dead Indian" may have been merely intended as an effective antithesis to the "lame (and living) beggar"; the passage being suggested by the exhibition of living Indians, not dead ones.

The same correspondent asks:—"Isn't it a blunder on the part of 'The Century Dictionary' to cite 'miching mallecho' ['Hamlet,' iii. 2. 146] under *miching*, *n.*? Should it not be under *miching*, *p.a.*?" The critics have explained "miching mallecho" in various ways, some of which are sufficiently absurd, but I believe that they have uniformly made *miching* an adjective (or participle) and *mallecho* a noun. Schmidt explains the phrase as probably equivalent to "secret and insidious mischief." *Mich* meant to hide, sneak, or play truant from school; and *micher* in the sense of truant occurs in "Henry IV." ii. 4. 450. Shirley uses *mallecho* as a noun in his "Gentleman of Venice":—"Be humble, Thou man of mallecho, or thou diest."

Shakespeare's Birthday.—The 331st anniversary of this day was observed at Stratford-on-Avon by a series of performances at the Memorial Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Ben. Greet. "The Winter's Tale," which had never been presented at the Memorial, being the principal feature of the celebration. The program for the week was: April 22, "She Stoops to Conquer"; April 23 (Shakespeare's Birthday), "The Winter's Tale"; April 24, "As You Like It"; April 25, "Much Ado About Nothing"; April 26, "The Winter's Tale"; Saturday, April 27, "The Winter's Tale" in the afternoon, "Masks and Faces" in the evening.

A Well-Equipped Historian

WE RECEIVED the other day, from Mr. John Fiske's publishers, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., an extract from a biographical sketch of the well-known historian, which struck us as presenting a picture of a phenomenally active, inquiring and capacious mind. So strongly were we impressed by the record of Mr. Fiske's early attainments, that we wrote to his publishers for the complete sketch from which the extract was taken, and received in return the leaflet printed herewith. There are few instances on record of such precocious diligence and aptitude as are shown by the historian of America before he entered college.

John Fiske was born in Hartford, Conn., March 30, 1842. His name was originally Edmund Fiske Green, but on the marriage of his widowed mother to Edwin W. Stoughton, at one time the American Minister to Russia, he took the name of a great-grandfather, John Fiske. Before he was a year old he was taken to his grandmother's home in Middletown, and remained there until he entered Harvard College in 1860. His actual scholastic preparation for college may be said to have begun when he was six years old. At seven he was reading Caesar, and had read Rollin, Josephus, and Goldsmith's Greece. Before he was eight he had

read the whole of Shakespeare, and a good deal of Milton, Bunyan, and Pope. He began Greek at nine. By eleven he had read Gibbon, Robertson and Prescott, and most of Froissart, and at the same age wrote from memory a chronological table from B. C. 1000 to A. D. 1820, filling a quarto blank-book of sixty pages. At twelve he had read most of the "Collectanea Græca Majora," by the aid of a Greek-Latin dictionary, and the next year had read the whole of Virgil, Horace, Tacitus, Sallust and Suetonius, and much of Livy, Cicero, Ovid, Catullus and Juvenal. At the same



John Fiske.

time he had gone through Euclid, plane and spherical trigonometry, surveying and navigation, and analytic geometry, and was well on into the differential calculus. At fifteen he could read Plato and Herodotus at sight, and was beginning German. Within the next year he was keeping his diary in Spanish, and was reading French, Italian and Portuguese. He began Hebrew at seventeen, and took up Sanskrit the next year. Meanwhile this omnivorous reader was delving in science, getting his knowledge from books and not from the laboratory or the field. He averaged twelve hours' study daily, twelve months in the year, before he was sixteen, and afterward nearly fifteen hours daily, working with persistent energy; yet he maintained the most robust health, and entered with enthusiasm into out-of-door life.

Such is a brief outline of Mr. Fiske's preparation for college, and it has been given in this detail because it illustrates also his later career. His college life was simply an extension of a period of self-imposed study; he continued his linguistic pursuits so as to cover a wide range of modern languages. He spent two years at the Law School, and took his degree; but though he opened an office in Boston, he used it mainly as a convenient place in which to write for the reviews and papers. He was married while still in the Law School, and he used his pen to support his family. It was an easy passage from a nominal to a real supremacy of letters over law, and he soon threw aside the lawyer's gown.

In 1869 he gave a course of lectures on the Positive Philosophy, in Harvard University; in 1870 he filled a temporary appointment as an instructor in history; and in 1871 gave thirty-five lectures on the Doctrine of Evolution, which he afterwards expanded into his "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy." The next year he was made Assistant Librarian, and held the office for seven years.

Since 1879 he has severed all academic connections, except as he has been an Overseer of Harvard, and has devoted himself to writing and lecturing. He made himself known especially as a lucid expositor of Spencer and Darwin; he opened a striking vista in scientific thought in his two notable papers on "The Destiny of Man" and "The Idea of God"; and of late he has won large audiences and gathered a great company of readers, as he has expounded the philosophical characteristics of American history and institutions, collecting his work into the very popular volumes, "The Beginnings of New England," "The American Revolution," "The Discovery of America," and "The Critical Period of American History." He has also written "The War of Independence," especially for young people, and two text-books of great value,

"Civil Government in the United States" and "A History of the United States for Schools." He is now engaged upon a new volume, "The Old Dominion and her Sister Colonies." His home is in Cambridge, Mass. The portrait given here is taken from Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s portrait catalogue.

The Lounger

IF MR. PINERO thought that he had invented the name of Ebbsmith, and that "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" was the only person so called, he has learned to his sorrow that this is not so. A sensitive lady bearing the same name could not stand the publicity that the play gave her, and, though she was not "notorious" at all, she felt the stigma that seemed to her to go with the name and ended her life by her own hand. Apropos of the subject of names, Mr. James Payn says:—"Years after I had written 'Lost Sir Massingberd,' a kind but stately dame of my acquaintance observed to me, 'I liked your story, but I think it was not quite pretty to take the name of one who had really disappeared for your lost man.' It seemed that this had actually happened in the case of a Mr. Massingberd, a friend of hers, though, of course, I had never heard of it, and the name had seemed sufficiently uncommon to secure it from any such coincidence."

MISS JANET ACHURCH, whose engagement as Mr. Mansfield's leading lady I announced last week, will not carry out her original intention. I don't know what the trouble is. There are many rumors afloat. I do wish, however, that some enterprising manager would engage Miss Achurch for an afternoon performance of Nora in "The Doll House," a part in which she made a great success in London.

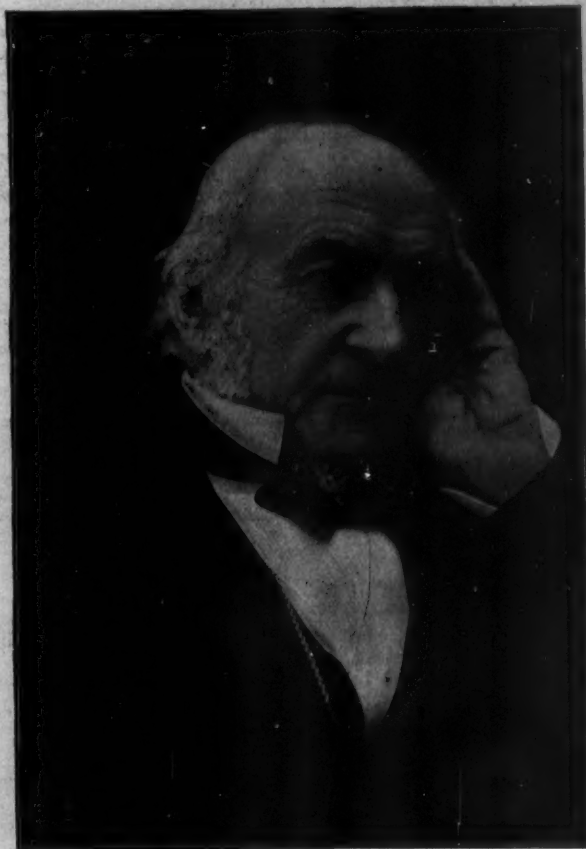
AMONG THE DEATH-NOTICES in an evening paper, I find that of Mrs. Adolph Mailliard—nothing but the bare announcement that she died at San Geronimo, Marin County, Cal., and that she was seventy years of age. And yet the death of Mrs. Mailliard will deeply affect a large circle of friends and relatives who knew her only to love and admire her for the many rare traits of her character. Some of the earliest and pleasantest memories of my life are associated with Mrs. Mailliard, who at that time lived at Bordentown, N. J., in one of the houses belonging to the estate of Joseph Bonaparte. Her husband's father was the private secretary of the ex-King of Spain, and came to this country in his suite. Mrs. Mailliard was the sister of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and of "Uncle Sam" Ward, and the aunt of Marion Crawford. It was at her house in Bordentown that I first saw the now famous novelist, then fresh from Italy—a lad of thirteen or fourteen, who astonished the New Jersey village boys by appearing among them in an Eaton jacket, big rolling collar and high hat. Mrs. Howe used to visit her sister in Bordentown, and read papers on transcendentalism before local sewing-societies; and Dr. Cogswell, the first librarian of the Astor Library, spent many summer days in the big old house. It must have been at least twenty-five years ago that the Mailliards left Bordentown for California. There Mrs. Mailliard's niece, Maud Howe, now Mrs. John Elliott, visited them and wrote her novel, "The San Rosario Ranch," which has the San Geronimo ranch for its scene. It is not, however, for her family connections and literary associations that Mrs. Mailliard will be remembered, but for her gentle life and beautiful character.

A PARIS CABLEGRAM, dated April 19, records the refusal of a woman who has just secured a divorce from her husband to declare whether she is about to marry another man. The correspondent adds:—"Mrs. ——— did not seem surprised at the question." He is evidently a wag. Fancy anyone "seeming surprised" at any question an interviewer could possibly think of asking. Only a veteran actor could "seem surprised" if asked whether he thought of cutting his wife's throat and burning her dead body. The only way an interviewer can surprise anyone nowadays is by *not* asking an impertinent question.

MR. S. R. CROCKETT explains his amiability towards interviewers by saying that he was an interviewer once himself and knows what it is to be snubbed. If he does, he knows more than the American interviewer. Mr. Crockett was not always a clergyman, nor always an interviewer. He was at one time travelling tutor to a rich American boy. While thus engaged, he travelled all over Europe and through northern Africa. This was good

training for a novelist, and the result of much of it is to be found in the short stories in his new book, "Bog-Myrtle and Peat," which is made up of short stories written in his best vein. Mr. Crockett, as has before been stated, has all his work engaged away into the twentieth century. I do not envy him. It is pleasant to be successful, but the charm of success is freedom from anxiety—and that Mr. Crockett is not going to have. When I am a successful novelist, I will sell what I write after it is written, not before.

MR. GLADSTONE has devoted his short holidays of the last ten years to the preparation of a new edition, with annotations, of Bishop Butler, whom he considers among the best and wisest writers of the world. A short while ago, rumor reached him that another book on Butler, on the same lines as his own, was about to be published. This sharp disappointment has not daunted Mr.



Gladstone, who hopes to finish ere long this *magnum opus*, which will be published in two volumes—the text in one, the annotations in the other,—because he does not consider his own remarks worthy of appearing side by side with the text of his author. The accompanying portrait forms the frontispiece of Mr. Lucy's "The Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone," reviewed on page 304.

The Evening Post reprints from James Braid's "Observations of Trance" (1850, page 43) the following paragraph, which is of singular interest in connection with the novel which has made such an extraordinary sensation in this country during the past year, and which bids fair to become as great a success on the stage as in book-form. Svengali's transformation of a girl with no ear for music into a singer of phenomenal accomplishment seems to have been almost paralleled in real life, half a century ago:—

"Many patients will thus repeat accurately what is spoken in any language; and they may be also able to sing correctly and simultaneously both words and music of songs in any language which they have never heard before—i. e., they catch the words as well as music so instantaneously as to accompany the other singer as if both had been previously equally familiar with both words and music. In this manner a patient of mine, who, when awake, knew not the grammar of even her own lan-

guage, and who had very little knowledge of music, was enabled to follow Mlle. Jenny Lind correctly in songs in different languages, giving both words and music so correctly and so simultaneously with Jenny Lind, that two parties in the room could not for some time imagine that there were two voices, so perfectly did they accord, both in musical tone and vocal pronunciation of Swiss, German and Italian songs. She was equally successful in accompanying Mlle. Lind in one of her extemporaneous effusions, which was a long and extremely difficult elaborate chromatic exercise, which the celebrated cantatrice tried by way of taxing the powers of the somnambulist to the utmost. When awake the girl durst not even attempt to do anything of the sort; and after all, wonderful as it was, it was only phonic imitation, for she did not understand the meaning of a single word of the foreign language which she had uttered so correctly."

IN A RECENT number of *Vanity Fair* there was a portrait of Mr. Clement K. Shorter, with the usual sketch, in which he was described as "three editors." If the writer of the article had only waited a few weeks longer, he could have described Mr. Shorter as "four editors," for he has since then added another periodical to his list, and is now editor of *The Illustrated London News*, *The English Illustrated Magazine*, *The Sketch* and *The Album*. The latter is the latest addition to Mr. Shorter's list, and consists principally of pictures, as the name suggests, though it has descriptive text and a story. It is not, by the way, an unusual thing for a man to edit more than one periodical in England. Dr. Robertson Nicoll edits *The British Weekly*, *The Bookman* and *The Woman at Home*. His "subs" in the editing of these are women, to whom he leaves most of the work. He does the planning and directing. And now, it seems, he is projecting still another weekly!

MR. SHORTER has recently discovered in a comparatively unknown book about Sir Walter Scott, published at Amsterdam in 1833, a letter in which he positively and circumstantially denies being the author of the *Waverley Novels*. Here it is:—

"TO MR. DEFAUCONPRET, LONDON.

"Sir:—I am favoured with your letter, which proceeds on the erroneous supposition that I am the author of 'Waverley' and the other novels and tales which you have translated into French. But as this proceeds on a mistake, though a very general one, I have no title whatever either to become a party to any arrangement in which that Author or his Works may be concerned, or to accept the very handsome compliment which you design for him.

"I am, Sir,

"Your very obedient servant,

"EDINBURGH, 15 April, 1826."

"WALTER SCOTT."

I knew, of course, that Scott had denied the authorship of the *Waverley Novels*, but I thought that his denial was rather an evasion than a positive assertion such as this.

"I Guess"

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—

In reference to Mr. John F. Crowell's letter in your publication of March 30, p. 246, I should like to ask why the expression "I guess" is called an Americanism, when it was used by the "Father of English Literature"—see Prologue of "The Canterbury Tales," lines 82 and 117 (Clarendon Press Series.)

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

E. B.

J. B. writes from Cambridge, Mass.:—"Mr. Crowell's commendation of Dean Morgan's concession as to the correct use of the 'American expression, 'I guess,' " (*Critic*, March 30, p. 246), leads one to hope that the Dean, in the next edition of 'Animal Life and Intelligence,' will extend the like courtesy to Shakespeare for his use of the Britishism, 'I guess.'"

Prof. W. H. Bishop writes from New Haven:—"Here is a word that might be added, if a few more were needed, to the damaging list of Britishisms exhibited in Mr. Brander Matthews's enlightening article, as reprinted by you from *Modern Language Notes*. It is from an article by the Hon. L. Tollemache, on the Upper Engadine, in the dignified *Fortnightly Review*. I happened upon it by accident in a number for some years back, viz., March, 1876:—"He [the traveller] will almost certainly take the opposite road, bawling however, if he be an Englishman, of the Germanized *Kürhaus*. Does not *bawling* deserve a pretty bad eminence even among the worst?"

"Founders' Memorial"

THE SIXTY-FOURTH anniversary of Founders' Day was celebrated on April 18 by the faculty and students of the University of the City of New York, in the new building on University Heights.

The ceremonies were under the direction of the senior class, which appeared in cap and gown. There was singing by the University Glee Club, and an address by the Class President, Julius A. Becker. Jacob Newman delivered the Founders' Day oration, and William J. Marshall read the Founders' Day poem. The great event of the day, however, occurred on the campus, where the corner-stone was laid of "Founders' Memorial," which will be in the shape of a column, thirty feet high, and will be erected entirely with stones taken from the old building in Washington Square, including twelve gargoyles and the pinnacles. There will be inscriptions on all the four sides of the monument. The first inscription will state that the Memorial is to commemorate the founding of the College; the second will give the date of the opening of the six different schools: Undergraduate College, 1832; Law School, 1833; Medical School, 1841; School of Engineering, 1844; Graduate Seminary, 1886; School of Pedagogy, 1890. Upon the third side will be a history of the purchase of University Heights, and on the fourth a statement of the dates of the erection of the various buildings of the University. The accompanying cut of the Memorial is taken from the *Tribune*. At the annual dinner of the University Law School, on April 19, Chancellor McCracken announced that the Metropolis Law School had been merged with the University, which will give three law-school sessions daily, and require a three years' course for the degree of LL.B. after 1897. The Law School will be in the University's new building in Washington Square.



The Pueblos

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—

In your very kind review (March 9) of my "Man Who Married the Moon" is one conclusion which seems to me worthy to be revised; less for justice to me—who have already in that article justice tempered with mercy—than for the sake of the critical pages which so seldom have a blemish that the most trivial one should be removed. I do not at all term the pueblos "cities" (when *pueblo* means town it should be "lower-case," the capital being reserved for the use which means the tribe), because they are fixed habitations, but for reasons of their polity—which I have indicated in other works, as they could hardly be set forth in a book meant as much for the young as for the old. In population no pueblo is a city, nor ever was; hardly is one a town. The largest of them has 1500 people; Isleta, where I lived, some 1150. But their scheme of government is so elaborate, so complex, that "town" or "village" are inadequate terms, and even "city" is short on one side. No "American" community has a municipal machinery equalling in complexity that of a Pueblo town. One of our great cities approaches it; but only a State surpasses. This *pueblo*, of say 1000 souls, is even more than a city, politically. It is a republic, and fully equipped thereto in everything but area. To compromise between a "village" with the social and political organization of a republic, and a "republic" with the area and population of a village, I have termed these remarkable communities "cities"—indicating, however, by quotation marks, or by explanation, that the word was used with a certain reservation.

In this volume I have tried to compass a wide and yet a narrow reach. Collation is an ill thing for the field student to squander

his time withal. Comparison can be just as well done by those who cannot get out-of-doors, but the time for gathering is short. The stories are set down with strictest accuracy, and are therefore safe scientific material. But I have a suspicion that the cold specialist is not the only man worthy to live; and while he shall have no grievance of me, I would even rather reach the formative minds that will one day give us a broader-horizoned science.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., 18 March, 1895. CHAS. F. LUMMIS.

[It is rather surprising to find an intelligent and acute observer like Mr. Lummis so far adrift in his facts and his inferences. Some wider "collation" and comparison would have set him right. He forgets that he was not the first, but rather the last, of many visitors to give to the Pueblo villages the style of cities. The "Seven Cities of Cibola," which were simply a group of these villages, were famous in the narratives of Spanish explorers more than three hundred years ago. They certainly owed their name of cities entirely to their architecture. The complex local government had nothing to do with it. In fact, this intricate political machinery was not uncommon among Indian tribes. The Creeks, Chicasaws and Natchez of our Southern States, as well as the Haidas, Tlingits and Nootkas of the northwest coast, were found to possess very elaborate systems of local self-government, but no visitor has thought of giving to their collections of one-storied cabins, however numerous and well-constructed, the title of cities.—EDS. THE CRITIC.]

Degeneration vs. Realism: A Fable*

THERE WAS ONCE a renowned Chief among the Sioux who set up in his house an Idol. It was a very ugly Idol, but he worshipped it the more that his own hands had helped to construct it. One day a wandering Medicine Man who had a mania for the destruction of lumber kindled a fire and threw the Idol into it, where it was quickly consumed before the eyes of the people of the Six Nations assembled in great glee to view the conflagration. The Chief, in fury at the loss of his favorite possession, called out to the lookers-on:—

"My dear American Indians, this is not a fire; it is nothing but an amusing phantasm conjured up by the absurd Medicine Man. The Idol which I have made is not and cannot be consumed."

Thus he consoled himself, while convincing no one who was acquainted with the properties of Fire.

CONSTANCE GODDARD DU BOIS.

The American University

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—

In *The Critic* of April 6 there is a paragraph stating that the National Methodist University had received \$100,750 as endowment for a Chair of History, and that the fund for the proposed Hall of History was now \$101,250. The facts are as stated, and we are greatly obliged to you for the friendly notice in your columns. The title, however, of our institution is "The American University," as given in the special charter granted by Congress. While the Methodist Episcopal Church assumes the responsibility, yet five different denominations, or religious bodies, are represented in our Board of Trustees.

ALBERT OSBORN, Registrar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 19 April, 1895.

A Libel on Public Libraries

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—

For a typical example of the ignorant and apparently malicious criticism which is sometimes leveled at the public library system, commend me to *Book-Notes* (Providence, R. I.) for April 20, 1895. After quoting from a newspaper the following remarks, "There have been some books published in London this autumn * * * fouler than any leprosy, and we are threatened with more of the same kind; * * * the realists prefer this sort of thing to healthy romance," the editor, Mr. S. S. Rider says:—"Three-quarters of all the books taken from public libraries consists of this fiction."

If anything is "fouler than any leprosy" such slander of our public libraries is. If it approached within gunshot of truth, the libraries would deserve instant destruction. The fact is that most of our free libraries report that about three-fourths of their circulation consists of fiction, but every analysis of library statistics ever made shows that nine-tenths of the fiction taken from the libraries

*See *Harper's Weekly* of April 13.

consists of the "healthy romance" of such writers as Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot and other classics. The other one-tenth is of authors like "The Duchess," who appeal to a certain class of readers of low but not really depraved tastes. Library directors find it wiser to include a little of this sort of reading, but if Mr. Rider can find any considerable number of the books he means by "this fiction" in any free public library in America, or can produce any evidence that over one-tenth of the circulation of any such library consists of books which he himself would not read, he may have some trifling excuse for his rash and malignant aspersions. Otherwise he owes an apology to the Directors of the Public Library in his own city. W. I. FLETCHER.

AMHERST COLLEGE LIBRARY, 22 April, 1895.

Sir John Lubbock's Misquotations

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—

In your issue of Feb. 23, you give very high praise to Sir John Lubbock's "Pleasures of Life." The author certainly possesses a happy knack of grouping quotations; but surely we have the right to demand that in a book of quotations, the quotations be accurate. On p. 108 of Part II, he has

"All men have some imagination, but
The Lover and the Poet
Are of imagination all compact,"

instead of

"The lunatic, the lover and the poet
Are of imagination all compact."

On p. 127 he has "Where the Bee sucks there *lurk* I" (the italics are mine). On p. 185 he misquotes Milton, as he does again on p. 189, quoting "In the wide womb of uncreated thought" for "In the wide womb of uncreated night." On p. 190 he says:—"Some persons are like the pool of Siloam (*sic*), and require to be troubled," etc. On p. 222 he misquotes Tennyson.

In "The Use of Life" there is an error of a more serious kind. On p. 211 a whole paragraph beginning "Pietro Medici is said to have once employed Michael Angelo," etc., is printed as if it were the author's own, the appearance of originality being emphasized by the fact that the rest of the page is made up of quotations. This paragraph is taken word for word from "The Sunny Days of Youth" (p. 117), by the author of "How to be Happy Though Married," published in 1893.

J. O. MILLER.

RIDLEY COLLEGE, ST. CATHARINES, ONT., 4 March, 1895.

"British Freewomen"

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—

Could you allow me the privilege of saying a few words in relation to your kind review of my little book, "British Freewomen, Their Historical Privilege," which appeared in your issue of Jan. 26? The reviewer objects that I do not therein answer the important arguments against Women's Suffrage, but he does not clearly conceive the central idea of the book. I do not attempt to reply to objections that have been, I consider, already answered well by others, but I spend my strength on materials that have never before been brought to bear on the question combined in a book-form. Women are to-day disfranchised, not because of any argument, shallow or important, but because the Court of the Queen's Bench in 1868 decided that they had no *historical* right to the Suffrage. It is this decision of the law-courts that I contest; and it is on account of what I have omitted, as well as what I have brought together, that the English Press has universally entitled this "a new book." For instance, the *Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 24, 1894, in a long article, says:—"To write a whole volume on this subject, from a new point of view, is no easy task. This is what Mrs. Stopes has managed to do." The few printer's errors dwell on ungraciously in *The Athenaeum* review do not affect the question in any way. No one has attempted to contradict my facts. These show that the spirit of the English Constitution, and the letter of English law, give no voice against Women's Suffrage. The denial is a modern innovation.

CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.

31 TORRINGTON SQUARE, LONDON, W.C., 1895.

The Alexander Sale

IF A BOOKSALE can be taken as an indication of the revival of business, this country is certainly not in quite so bad a state as has been claimed recently. Some excellent prices were paid, at least, at the sale of the Alexander library by Bangs & Co., last

week, and the attendance was large throughout. Among the prices of the third day of the sale we quote the following:—

"The Plays of Philip Massinger," Notes by W. Gifford, portrait, 4 vols., crushed maroon levant extra, London, 1813, \$30; "McIan's Costumes of the Clans of the Scottish Highlands," 72 full-length plates in proper colors, 2 vols., full morocco, Ackerman, 1845, \$40; Merivale's "History of the Romans," and Other Works, 8 vols., library style, 1852-64, \$42; "Mommensen's Rome," edited by L. Schmitz, Bentley, 1868, \$22; "Montaigne's Essays," London, 1811 (Zachnsdorf), uncut, \$23.25; "Moore's Irish Melodies," imp. 4to, full green levant, gilt, Longmans & McQueen, 1845, \$13; J. S. C. Abbott's "Napoleon," N. Y., 1864, cloth, and "At St. Helena," 1855, \$6.25; "Napoléon et ses Contemporains," grand crimped mor., India-proof plates, cipher of King Louis Philippe on the cover, \$26; "Life of Napoleon," by W. H. Ireland, 4 vols., half levant, J. Cumberland, 1823, very rare, \$112; "Pepys's Diary," London, 1875-9, 6 vols., 310 plates inserted, \$120; "Plutarch's Lives," 5 vols., Boston, 1868, pol. cl., by Matthews, \$25.25; "Poe," Putnam's, No. 33 of 315, \$25; "Portraits of the British Poets from Chaucer," etc., 2 vols., London, 1824, \$44; "Physiognomical Portraits," 1822, 2 vols., 8vo, \$34; "National Portrait Gallery," Phila., 1836-40, \$23; and "Prescott Complete," Philadelphia, 1865-8, tree-calf, \$75.

Charles Lever's works brought excellent prices. The volumes offered were mostly first editions, bound by Zachnsdorf in half-green morocco, with two original paper covers at the end of each volume. All were in 8vo, unless otherwise stated: "A Rent in a Cloud," n. d., \$33; "Arthur O'Leary," Cruikshank (illustrated), 3 vols., \$15.75; "Charles O'Malley," Phiz, 1841, \$26.50; "Lord Kilgobbin," 1872, \$34.50; "Maxims of Sir Morgan O'Doherty," 1849, \$27; "Nuts and Nutcrackers," Phiz, 1845, \$28; "One of Them," Phiz, 1861, \$28; "Sir Brooke Fosbrooke," 1866, \$34.50; "Tales of the [Railroad] Trains," Phiz, sq. 16mo, 1845, \$36; "The Bramleighs," 1868, \$34.50; "Life of Lever," 73 extra illustrations, 1879, \$21; "Tony Butler," 1865, \$37.50. Scholey's edition of "Hume and Smollet," 1808, brought \$36; Mrs. Jameson's Works, 6 vols., crushed mor., London, 1848-64, \$72; Kinglake's "Crimea," 1863-87, 8 vols., 8vo. (Bradstreet), \$30; "He," Andrew Lang, No. 21 of 25, \$10.50; "Lavater," Russia gilt, London, 1789, Bartolozzi, Blake, etc., \$33.

A set of the twelve-volume Abbotsford edition of the Waverley Novels, tree-calf, fetched \$114; Samuel Rogers's "Italy" and "Poems," first editions, bound by Zachnsdorf, \$24.75 each; Racinet's "Le Costume Historique" brought \$27.30; Winthrop Sargent's "Life of Major John André," \$22.50. Richard Grant White's thirteen-volume edition of Shakespeare (Little, Brown & Co.) sold for \$78; Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.'s edition for \$49.20. Sterne, 4 vols., went for \$28, and Shaw's "Costumes of the Middle Ages" for \$17.25. The last day was principally devoted to the sale of the works of Thackeray, bound by Zachnsdorf in extra half-green morocco. The more notable prices were:—"A Little Dinner at Timmons's" and "Bedford Row Conspiracy," London, 1857, \$19; "A Shabby Genteel Story," 1857, \$18; "Ballads," Bradbury & Evans, 1856, \$19; "Comic Tales and Sketches," 1841, \$16.50; "Doctor Birch," 1849, \$12.50; "Essay on George Cruikshank," 1840, \$10; "Heads of the People," illus. by Kenny Meadows, Thackeray and others, 1840, \$15; "Barry Lyndon," 1856, \$17; "Our Street," 1848, \$10; "The Book of Snobs," 1848, \$19; "English Humorists," 1853, \$10.50; "The Fitznoodle Papers, and Men's Wives," 1857, \$11; "Henry Esmond," 1852, \$19.50; "The Irish Sketch Book," 1843, \$14.50; "The Newcomes," 1854, \$21.50; and "The Virginians," 1858, \$21. Fifteen volumes on Egypt, straight-grained morocco, by Zachnsdorf, reached \$63.75; and "Walpole's Letters," 9 vols., similar binding, London, Bentley, 1857-9, \$99.

Gifts. Diverse

POETS, like apostles, differ in their training as in their traits, and the contrast is great in those native to our American soil. Whitman is a miner in letters, smelting the ore for metal, which Whittier and Longfellow carry to the mint. In Emerson and Lowell, conception and expression are matched. Yet in many ways these two peerless authors are unlike—Lowell's writing was an achievement; in Emerson the workmanship was less and the inspiration more: Emerson wrote from dictation or impression, Lowell wrought from matter he searched out or found furnished to his hand. Lowell's book holds what he did, Emerson's what was done in him. Lowell's talent flowers or flames up into the

genius which with Emerson descends from the air. In Lowell is marvellous ability, in Emerson supernatural ease. Lowell could have fulfilled any other missions as well as those he undertook, Emerson's pen was ruled or guided by a power above his own.

"The passive master lent his hand
To the vast soul that o'er him planned."

His lines are his features, not his feats. His page is part of the landscape, like the meadow or a mountain-chain—a necessary and predestined part of the world. His differentiation from the crowd of authors is his title to enduring fame. No contemporary composer has so much that is unborrowed and all his own. His prose has the rhythm of his verse, and both are gem-like without cleavage or waste, too firm to discredit or disprove. His speech is song. His imagination so shapes his theme, that some critics see in his style only a philosophy. But, in Milton's phrase, it is "musical as Apollo's lute." Reason chimes with fancy in the strain of his thought.

C. A. BARTOL.

London Letter

THE MANTLE of *The Pall Mall Budget* is, it seems, to descend upon *Black and White*. The proprietors of the last-named paper, after showing an unexampled vacillation in their appointment and abasement of editors, have at last selected a thoroughly efficient and literary manager in the person of Mr. James N. Dunn. Mr. Dunn was for a long while connected with Mr. Henley on *The National Observer*, and has recently been working at the *Pall Mall* office. Upon his appointment to *Black and White*, therefore, he was able to take with him not only the good wishes of his old associates, but a contract with the proprietors of *The Pall Mall Budget*, by which they ceded to him all running contracts for advertisements which he could induce the advertisers to transfer, and much of the stock on hand. Mr. Dunn is already established at the office of *Black and White*, but is at present for the most part working off material accepted by his predecessors. It will probably be a few weeks before his influence is properly marked in the conduct of the paper, and when that is so, the character of *Black and White* is likely to change into something comparatively rich and strange. For Mr. Dunn has a world of ideas, and I am told that the shares in the paper have already gone up in value in view of his accession to the editorial chair.

Those who are interested in London literary life, will find a clever satire upon it—touched, of course, with the spirit of caricature which animates all satire—in a novel published this week, called "Haunted by Posterity," and written by Mr. W. Earl Hodgson. One is reminded of it in this context because the history of *The St. George's Review*, which forms one of its principal topics, is an amusing perversion of the adventures of the *Pall Mall*. Mr. Hodgson is too clever a satirist and too well-bred a writer to mar his work by naked photography, and it is impossible to say that any single character in his tale is a deliberate portrait. Nevertheless, the withers of many will be wrung, and several pestilential affections and charlatanries in the worlds of fiction and minor-verse are sharply rapped over the knuckles in these ingenious pages. Mr. Hodgson is, as I have already mentioned in these columns, the editor of *The Realm*, which in a few months has made considerable headway in the journalistic world. He formerly conducted *The National Review*, and wrote this novel, I believe, in the interval between his two journalistic departures.

Mr. Furniss has determined to kill *Lika-Joko*, and to incorporate certain of its features in his latest emprise, *The New Budget*. The failure of *Lika-Joko* to attract the public is only another example of the excellence and popularity of *Punch*, which continues to attract to it all the better class of contemporary wit. People are apt to carp at *Punch*, and to affirm (in drearier phrase) that it is "going off," yet no other weekly paper has ever succeeded in maintaining an equal flow of humor within the bounds of good taste. Lately, moreover, the *Punch* table has extended its hospitality with greater freedom to the coming man. Mr. Phil May is now a regular contributor, and, among the poets, Mr. Owen Seaman, who is an admirable parodist, and recently printed in *The World* a brilliant travesty of Mr. John Davidson's "Ballad of a Nun." His hand is generally to be traced in *Punch* in the brief and incisive satires upon contemporary literary movements, in many of which he has been eminently successful. He was educated at a public school in the north of London, and afterwards at Shrewsbury and Cambridge. Whilst at the 'Varsity he published several classical "skits" of much humor; he is the author of two or three volumes of light verse, the last of which, "Horace

at Cambridge," is but just fresh upon the shelves of Mr. Arthur Innes. Mr. Seaman is a keen cricketer, and an implacable foe to all forms of affectation. He is about thirty years old.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who is bountifully blessed with the Irish spirit of sympathy, is continually opening the pages of *The Weekly Sun* to pleas on behalf of the needy. His last effort is in the interest of the daughters of William Carleton, the novelist. Mr. O'Connor has discovered that these old ladies are living in the neighborhood of London in extreme poverty, and that their affairs have reached such an ebb that it were not improbable they would soon be forced to seek the workhouse. He at once opened a subscription-list, which has been rapidly filled with names both important and unknown, and it is hoped that the old ladies will be provided with decent comforts for the remainder of their lives as the result of Mr. O'Connor's philanthropy. The movement meets with wide sympathy, of course, from the spirits of the Celtic revival in London, but it has also appealed to a much larger circle, which has no direct connection with Ireland and its literature.

The correspondence of Coleridge, which is to be published on the 27th of the present month, promises to be a book of unusual value, and of the first importance to the literary historian. Mr. E. Hartley Coleridge has been busy preparing the work for two or three years, and has had the assistance of Mr. J. Dykes Campbell, who is, as everyone knows, the foremost Coleridge-student in England. The collection of letters is practically new, and covers the years 1785-1833. Included among them are notes from Mrs. Coleridge, from Lamb, Southey, Wordsworth and John Murray, and there is a vast amount of personal history and of private information in them, such as is essential to a literary portrait of the "poet and philosopher." There will be, also, several portraits, never hitherto reproduced, and altogether the work is likely to make some stir.

The youthful poets continue unabashed. Mr. Francis Thompson will shortly put forth a long poem, filling an entire volume; Mr. Ernest Radford will follow suit; and Mr. Percy Hemingway, who in real life is Mr. W. P. Addleshaw, late of Christ Church, has a volume of verse at the printer's. Miss Mathilde Blind has also essayed another flight, and will in a few weeks give to the world "Birds of Passage," which includes "Songs of the Orient," "Songs of the Occident," "Shakspeare Sonnets," and "Miscellaneous Pieces." There promises to be quite an average spring stock of verse.

A school of artistic printing has sprung up in Birmingham, founded, it is clear, upon an admiration of the Kelmscott Press, which is finding outlet in a very beautiful quarterly magazine, *The Quest*. This periodical is published by Messrs. Cornish of Birmingham, and contains examples of some of the most exquisite work ever produced outside the house of Mr. William Morris. Unfortunately, at present the letter-press is weak, and quite unworthy of its artistic setting; but this, no doubt, will improve. *The Quest* deserves a public. An attempt is shortly to be made to find a London audience for *The Evergreen*, a magazine produced by the undergraduates of Edinburgh, and ranging, in point of taste, midway between *The Quest* and *The Yellow Book*. The January number, which fell into the present writer's hands, had one or two pleasant pieces of writing and a graceful illustration or so, but for the most part the trail of Mr. Aubrey Beardsley lay too heavily over the art. Whatever Mr. Beardsley's excellences may be when he stands alone, he is a "mannerist" whom it is impossible to copy without appearing ridiculous. There is an amusing poet on the staff of *The Evergreen*, who indulges his muse by changing a few words in some well-known poem and signing the hybrid with his own name. In every way, indeed, the production is uniquely derivative. The next number, ready in the spring, is to appear in London simultaneously with its issue in Edinburgh. It has the advantage of Constable's art in the manufacture.

The advent of the Easter holidays is heralded by a host of fresh announcements at the theatres. There are to be numerous novelties on the boards next week, of which I hope to speak in my next letter.

LONDON, 12 April, 1895.

ARTHUR WAUGH.

Boston Letter

AS READERS note the title of one of the most important books of the season, "Letters of Samuel Taylor Coleridge," edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge, to be issued shortly by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., they will undoubtedly exclaim, "Is it possible that there are still letters which have never appeared before the public eye?" When the same feeling of astonishment rose in my mind, I counted

the list of books and magazines in which Coleridge's letters have appeared: they numbered a full score, beginning during the poet's lifetime and continuing until two years ago. And yet the editor of the new Houghton, Mifflin & Co. volumes, the first actual collection of Coleridge's letters, declares that more than half of the correspondence which has come under his notice has been free from the printer's ink. Naturally he has not attempted to give all. He has selected, with excellent judgment and skill, the letters of most interest to the public of to-day, the public that desires to see the man as he was, rather than to worship him as disciples. Coleridge's life is thus narrated in his own words and his critical analyses and opinions are only slightly touched upon. No one would claim for this collection of letters a classic pedestal. They are so collated as to disclose simply the frank, personal portrait that gives popular attractiveness and honesty of impression. It is a curious fact, brought out by the editor, that only one of the forty or more letters written by Coleridge to his wife has hitherto been published. Moreover, a little less than twenty years ago forty letters to the poet's brother, the Rev. George Coleridge, were accidentally discovered, and these, with the numerous unpublished letters to Southey, are drawn upon for the new book. There are still many letters that are unobtainable, for various reasons, including all of those to Mrs. Clarkson. Aside from the interest of the text, the portraits in the two volumes are of rare value to the collector.

Another book from the same house, "The Story of Christine Rochefort," has met with remarkable success, when one considers that the author is a newcomer in the field of literature. As I mentioned in an earlier letter, this author, Mrs. Charles Prince, has been well known as a leader of society in Boston, so there was expected a certain local demand. But, aside from that impetus, the book is already in its third edition. Moreover, one of the leading London publishers, on reading the story, not only pronounced it a very interesting work, but emphasized his belief by arranging to bring out a London edition.

Although nothing definite has yet been decided regarding the form of the Memorial to Francis Parkman, yet I am able to state that it will undoubtedly be architectural in general character, and will contain, either in a bust or on a medallion, Mr. Parkman's head. Two plans were made last winter by McKim, Mead & White of New York. The first of these is a large stone seat, to occupy the site of Mr. Parkman's house in the present Park; the second, a small Grecian temple, to be placed on the banks of the lake in a situation where it will be in full view from the Park drive and from the surface of the lake. In it a bust of Mr. Parkman would be placed on a pedestal. The exact location of the Memorial has not yet been determined, beyond the fact that it will be erected on the site of Mr. Parkman's former residence in Jamaica Plain. The subscriptions have come in more promptly and in larger sums than the Committee expected, so that the most sanguine hopes of the historian's friends have been more than realized.

Meanwhile, a memorial to two living friends of Boston has come into the possession of the Museum of Fine Arts, through the gift to that institution, by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wales of this city, of over 700 pieces of rare porcelain and pottery that for some time have been on view in the Museum as a loan. For years Mr. and Mrs. Wales have been collecting these art works, and their generosity in presenting them now to the public creates a memorial to themselves that may be appreciated. The valuable specimens of Wedgewood and other noted English ware include a quaint "puzzle pitcher," having three spouts and numberless perforations at the top, with the following words upon its side:—

"Here, gentlemen, come try y'r skill,
I'll hold a wager if you will,
That you don't drink this liquor all,
Without you spill and lett some fall."

Among the German and Dutch specimens is a tea-pot by the man who introduced the art of making porcelain into Europe, Boetcher. The Italian works include some fine specimens of Majolica, among them one piece dated 1542. A magnificent specimen in the Chinese group has a queer history. It was owned by people in the city of Boston who had no idea of its value. They gave it to the children for a plaything and, as a result, it was rolled about the floor of the nursery for months until discovered by the connoisseur. In its adventures the cover was broken, but it still remains the best piece in the collection.

There was an auction sale in Boston, last week, which illustrated the pecuniary extent of the Napoleonic fever in this city. Souvenirs belonging to Edward Brandus, son of the former head of the noted French music publishing-house of Brandus et Cie.,

were offered under the hammer. The bidding was very spirited. For instance, \$40 was paid for a mahogany ink-stand from one of Napoleon's palaces, \$105 for a vase bearing hand-painted miniatures of Napoleon and Josephine, \$320 for a pair of vases with hand-painted palace views, and \$98 for a book from the private library of Napoleon III.

For the second time the Free Art Exhibition at the South End Franklin School House has been opened. It is hoped by these annual exhibitions to show the very choicest paintings to the people who do not as a rule visit art exhibitions, and thereby engraft in them a love for the æsthetic. Leading society ladies have taken an interest in the plan, and have sent valuable paintings. One of the chief attractions, this year, is Brush's new Madonna, owned by Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears. Last year more than 42,000 people attended the exhibition during its thirty days of continuance.

Edwin A. Abbey's and John L. Sargent's mural decorations on canvas are now being placed in the Public Library. Each of the artists gets \$15,000 for his work. It is said that this sum will hardly compensate them for the expenses incurred in producing the works, but Mr. Abbey, I am told, retains a copyright on his pictures. Sargent's theme is the growth of religion, showing the changes from the paganism of ancient times to the Christian religion of to-day. I am told that Puvion de Chavannes will receive \$50,000 for his decorations of the Library.

BOSTON, 23 April, 1895.

CHARLES E. L. WINGATE.

Chicago Letter

BEFORE SUCH WORK as Raffaelli's, one can only take off one's hat; it commands the tribute of silence from the most trivial observer. We can criticise it merely as we can criticise life, which it represents to the full—modern, nervous, electric. Raffaelli is eminently a man of his time, living our lives, only greater, thinking our thoughts, except that his are clearer and finer and more profound. The formal, the classic, the conventional, make no appeal to his eager sympathy; our own activities are broad enough to satisfy his needs. Paris at this end of the century could not have a more faithful interpreter, and, through Paris, which contains what is best and worst in our modern civilization, he has expressed in some degree the larger world. I have called him gentle, but I do not wish to imply weakness. He is gentle not only because he is one of us and actively sympathetic, but also because he sees our failings and our sins and does what he can to eradicate them. His ridicule is wholesome, so much has it of gaiety and truth; and the force of his satire is terrible to encounter. Like Zola, he is relentless in drawing the degradation and vice of Paris; but, also like Zola, he does so from love of his country and its people. The weapon he uses is the scalpel of the surgeon, not the knife of the assassin. No more daring and curative arraignment of evil can be considered than the great picture called "The Absinthe-Drinkers," which Mr. Potter Palmer lends to this exhibition. Beauty is a far less important item in M. Raffaelli's creed than character. He even went so far as to say in one of his lectures, that art has nothing to do with physical beauty. Yet it appears in many of his pictures, and the charm of city streets has never been more vividly drawn. His work expresses something of the boundless energy, the hurry and unrest, the ceaseless search for variety in this nineteenth-century life, which dissipates our abilities through its manifold ambitions. Raffaelli is a realist, painting the things that lie before him, openly, unreservedly, often cruelly. He is only poetic in the largeness of his comprehension, the righteousness of his satire, the generosity of his sympathy. His knowledge of character is acute, electric; and, whether he portrays an eminent politician or a self-satisfied, fraternizing business-man, or a rag-picker, he makes him live for you—you cannot forget it.

Many pictures are to be seen in Chicago at present, outside of the Art Institute. At Thnrber's, one gallery is filled with W. T. Smedley's clever, dashing society drawings; another with about fifty paintings and studies by Anton Mauve; and a third with the first American exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-Colors of Holland. Some of the Mauves are very lovely, although none of them are especially important. They give us vivid glimpses of the gray loveliness of the Dutch landscape, the dark turbulence of its skies, the quiet picturesqueness of its inhabitants. The studies of animals are intimate and tender; and one, called "The Orphan," a woman feeding a young lamb, has an exquisite and touching simplicity. The Holland exhibition contains more bad work than it was worth while to send over, but it has also something of that fine serenity which gave the Dutch collection at the Fair its character. Israels sends four pictures, two of which have

the true spirit of his country; Mesdag the same number, but somewhat harder and dryer in treatment than is usual with him. Kever's children and Neuhuys's babies are as delightful as ever, and J. Maris and Bastert send capital work. Breitner has originality in his study of character in women and in horses, the latter especially being skilfully handled and differentiated. At Brentano's there is an exhibition of the book-plates belonging to Mr. Henry Blackwell of New York, and at O'Brien's a collection of a score of recent paintings by Leonard Ochtman. These last show a decided advance, even in the short time since Mr. Ochtman's last exhibition here. His work is as clearly and absolutely American as that of Israels is Dutch. In his later pictures he gives us the very heart of the New England landscape. He knows it thoroughly and loves it, and he expresses his feeling simply, without involutions or any straining after unusual effects. His coloring is exquisitely and richly delicate.

Mr. Ochtman is one of the few Americans who do not need the advice which Mr. Raffaelli expressed recently in an interview. "There was a time," he said, "when the rest of Fontainebleau was merely a forest. To France itself it was little but a wilderness. Diaz went there, Millet went there, Rousseau went there; to-day the forest of Fontainebleau is a museum of art. So when your painters said to me, 'We cannot paint at home; we have no atmosphere of art,' I remembered when art in France found no atmosphere in the forest of Fontainebleau. Therefore I have said to your painters, 'Make your atmosphere; look at your own country.' * * * Gradually they are understanding this. Your American landscape will yet be like the forest of Fontainebleau, a gallery of art." He said more, too, for the paintings we have produced, instancing John La Farge especially in illustration of the remark, "You have men unquestionably who are neither national nor provincial. You have men who rise above all irrelevant qualifications and are simply artists." He said, too, a word that was pleasant to hear about our architecture:—"Your houses are your monuments. When you go to a European city, you find the streets and public squares thronged with sculpture. Domestic architecture is less expressive. In the United States the streets are barren. Public squares there are almost empty of works that are object-lessons to the multitude. But your streets are marvelous in the variety, the vitality and the directness of the architecture."

The annual Literary School of the Chicago Kindergarten College was held last week, this being the eighth of the series. The subjects of the School have been Homer, Dante, Shakespeare and Goethe, each one having been once repeated. During the past week, the Homeric myths formed the chief subject of discussion and brought out a number of profitable and interesting papers. Dr. H. W. Thomas spoke on "Theology and Literature," Prof. Starr on "Folk-lore Legends," Miss Harrison on "Mythical Stories," Prof. Moulton on the "History of the Story," Mr. Denton J. Snider on "Fairy-Tales in Homer," Mrs. C. K. Sherman on "Prometheus," and Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie on "Methods of Myth-Makers," and on "Nature and Culture." In his introduction to the last most inspiring and eloquent address, Mr. Mabie paid the School a high compliment for its sincere and earnest work. He thought it unique in this country in its fidelity to the highest standards and the most serene culture of the human race. And he added that it is always a pleasure to address that alert and sympathetic audience, because the speaker can express his deepest thoughts and convictions in the best form of which he is master.

The purchase, by Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, of the late Mr. Scott's interest in the *Times-Herald* and the *Evening Post* leads those papers into the protection column, and leaves the city without a Democratic journal. Mr. Kohlsaat, however, wishes to keep them independent of party, especially in municipal affairs. There is no journalist in the city more popular than he, and none as able an executive, as far-seeing and enlightened. It is fortunate for us that he has secured here the opportunity which he coveted.

CHICAGO, 23 April, 1895.

LUCY MONROE.

The Drama

"The Importance of Being Earnest"

THIS THREE-ACT farce, one of the latest productions of Oscar Wilde, which has been running successfully for a number of weeks in London, was presented at the Empire Theatre on Monday evening, and met with a most favorable and often very merry reception. The piece is of the lightest possible texture, and never was intended to be subjected to the test of serious consideration or analysis. Its story is a whim, and its personages are mere vehicles for the

utterance of those epigrammatic conceits which constitute so large a share of its author's literary stock in trade. When the curtain rises, two young fashionable idlers are exchanging experiences. John Worthing, known in London as Earnest, confesses that in the country, where he lives in a fine house with a charming ward, he is called Uncle Jack and is regarded as the pink of all proprieties. When he wishes to enjoy an outing, he explains that he is obliged to go to town to look after the affairs of a troublesome and wholly imaginary brother called Earnest, who for many years has been the scapegoat for all his own derelictions. Algernon Moncrief, the younger man, conceives the idea of visiting Worthing's country retreat in the guise of Earnest and making love to the beautiful ward. He has already made great progress in his wooing, when Worthing returns home unexpectedly in deep mourning, to announce that his brother Earnest has died suddenly in Paris. Out of this situation a number of amusing, but wholly preposterous incidents arise, including some entertaining passages of jealousy between the two young women who are prominent figures in the dramatic tangle. In the end, of course, everything is straightened out, and the importance of being Earnest is supposed to be established.

The piece is undoubtedly clever in its way, full of bright or rather "smart" sayings, and with some well-directed thrusts at social foibles and hypocrisies, but, as a rule, the satire is not very keen or very powerful and the fun is rather shallow and labored, with very little of the freshness and spirit observable in W. S. Gilbert's best work, which was, rather too plainly, the model set up for imitation. Of the performers the most successful was Viola Allen, whose mock earnestness was capital. Henry Miller's touch is rather heavy for such flimsy material, while Mr. Faversham's work is spoiled by an apparent self-consciousness which is exceedingly aggravating. Agnes Miller, May Robson and Ida Vernon had purely conventional characters, but played them very well. The general representation was brisk and pleasing, and the audience retired in great good humor.

The Fine Arts

A Loan Exhibition for Charity

THE LOAN EXHIBITION for the benefit of the Society of Decorative Art and several charitable institutions, now open at the Orgies galleries in Fifth Avenue, is the most interesting affair of its kind that New York has seen for several seasons. Some of the best private collections in the country have been drawn upon, and, as the space available is neither too large nor too small, a good selection has been made and is well displayed. To begin with the tapestries, which cover a large share of the wall surface, there are some pieces of uncommon interest and value, notably Mr. Marquand's Early Renaissance panel (catalogued as "Gothic"), with the Madonna and Child and two attendant saints under a beautifully designed canopy, with a background of open country. The colors, dark blue, crimson, dull yellow and green, with a sparing use of gold thread, have faded somewhat, but harmoniously, and the drawing has all the refinement and grace of the period. A tapestry in which Gothic feeling really does predominate is an early production of the Flemish looms. Its subject is the Crucifixion, the foreground figures being now relieved in dull grey against the pale yellows and greens and dark blues of the background. Two other similar panels are parts of an allegory in which appear figures of "Superbia," "Fortuna," etc. A late Flemish hanging represents in four pictures the scheme of the creation and redemption of man; and there are fairly good examples of Gobelines and Aubussons.

The collection of laces is very large and remarkably fine, including excellent examples of old Spanish drawn work and laces with embroidery in colored silks, chalice veils and table-covers in Italian drawn work, some remarkable pieces of old Venice point and point de France, and some fine specimens of Alençon, Flemish, Valenciennes and English laces.

The collection of fans includes many curiosities, in particular a Samoan fan of pierced wood, and a fan-mount, painted by Korin (the catalogue has "Kovin"), with a design of young ferns and horse-tails, both lent by Mr. John La Farge; a small but remarkably fine collection of First-Empire and other fans owned by "a gentleman" who chooses to remain anonymous; and pretty Chinese fans (some of them catalogued as "Indian") in silver filigree, enamelled in blue and green with designs of landscapes, figures and flowers. Among the snuff-boxes and watches are Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's collection of old French examples, and Mr. Edward J. Berwind's, of later French and German pieces. Mrs. Sarah

Cooper Hewitt shows some charming old Dresden and other snuff-boxes, Mr. B. N. Drake, an antique Greek necklace, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Louis XVI. snuff-boxes in gold and enamel, and Mrs. May, boxes in old Dresden and Battersea enamels. Among the most curious pieces in a large display of old silver are an old French centrepiece in the form of a ship, with good chased and repoussé work on the sides; a Chinese "sacrificial wine-cup" in the shape of a lotus flower, enamelled in green, blue and violet, belonging to Mr. S. P. Avery; a chafing-dish belonging to Mr. A. F. Appleton and said to have been made by Paul Revere; and a tall, German hanap, in silver gilt, with figures of soldiers in full armor, lent by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Of the ivories many are curious, especially those in a large collection of Japanese work, but not many are artistic, the best being an Italian eighteenth-century Madonna, tinted with blue and red in the folds and incised ornaments of the drapery. Upstairs, in the Avery galleries, are shown many fine bookbindings from the collections of Messrs. J. S. Morgan, S. P. Avery, W. L. Andrews and other well-known book-lovers.

Art Notes

THE EAST SIDE Art Exhibition, announced in *The Critic* of April 13, will be opened on Wednesday, May 8. It is to be given under the auspices of the University Settlement Society, of which President Seth Low of Columbia College is President, and the Educational Alliance, of which Mr. Isidor Straus is President. Brief speeches are expected from Mayor Strong, President Low, Mr. Straus, and Mr. A. C. Bernheim of the Executive Committee. The task of securing paintings for the free loan exhibition on the East Side has proved easier this year than hitherto, and the quality of the pictures loaned is higher, the average value exceeding \$1500.

—Sir. George Scharf, the artist and author, died on April 19 in London, where he was born in 1820. He became a student at the Royal Academy in 1838, and made his reputation chiefly as an illustrator of books. Among his writings are a "History of the Characteristics of Greek Art," "Artistic and Descriptive Notes," and a number of criticisms on paintings by old masters.

—Among the American painters exhibiting at this year's Salon of the Champ de Mars, which was opened to the public on April 25, are R. Wilton Lockwood, Alexander Harrison, who sends five or six marines, John W. Alexander, William T. Dannat, Bryson Burroughs, Eanger Irving Couse, Edward E. Ertz, Albert P. Lucas, Frank Holman, Lucy Lee Robbins, Gari Welchers, Julius Rolshoven, Albert Herter, Adele Herter, Louis Tiffany, Sarah Whitman, and last but not least, John La Farge.

—The Fine Arts Federation last week confirmed its President's nomination of the following committees:—Painting, J. Carroll Beckwith, Walter Shirlaw and Frederick Crowninshield; Sculpture, Olin L. Warner, J. Q. A. Ward and George B. Post; Architecture, Thomas Hastings, Henry Rutgers Marshall and Charles R. Lamb; Sites and Landscape Gardening, Walter Cook, E. Wood Perry and Edwin H. Blashfield; Ways and Means, Howard Russell Butler, Perry Belmont and George W. Maynard; Statistics, Edward Hamilton Bell, Kenyon Cox and James H. Ward; Admissions (of other societies to the Federation), W. H. Low, Joe Evans and Charles F. McKim. President Russell Sturgis, Vice-President George L. Heins and Secretary and Treasurer Frederick Dielman are *ex-officio* members of all committees.

Notes

J. B. LIPPINCOTT Co. have in press for early publication a novel by Dr. C. C. Abbott, the popular writer of books on natural history, entitled "A Colonial Wooing." The author has for many years been collecting documents, etc., concerning the beginnings of the settlement by English Quakers of the valley of Crosswicks Creek, Burlington Co., N. J., and this story is based on old journals, deeds and other papers pertaining to the people and country as they were in 1695. The heroine is the author's own great-great-grandmother.

—D. Appleton & Co. will be the American publishers of Count Tolstol's new work of fiction, "Master and Man."

—Macmillan & Co. have recently purchased the rights of two text-books on rhetoric and English composition by Prof. G. R. Carpenter of Columbia College, one adapted to high-school use, the other designed for college work. Both books are based on the so-called Harvard system of teaching composition, which the author had a share in developing while an instructor at Cambridge.

—A volume of "Selected Letters of Pliny the Younger" is in preparation for Macmillan's Classical Series by Prof. Elmer T. Merrill of Wesleyan University, the editor of a recent edition of Catullus.

—Macmillan & Co. announce a new edition of Prof. Goldwin Smith's "Oxford and her Colleges," with photographs of the various buildings. They will add to their Eversley Series the late Sir John Seeley's "Ecce Homo," "Natural Religion," "The Expansion of England" and "Lectures and Essays." By arrangement with Longmans, Green & Co., they will add to the miscellaneous works of Dean Church in the same Series, a selection from his contributions to the *Guardian*, and his "Beginnings of the Middle Ages."

—Horace E. Scudder's "George Washington: An Historical Biography" has been added by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. to their Riverside Literature Series. A reproduction of Stuart's portrait of Washington forms the frontispiece of the book.

—The *Chicago Record* offers \$30,000 in prizes for "stories of mystery," the first prize being \$10,000 and the fifth \$800. There are, besides, two prizes of \$600, and two of \$500 each. The announcements sent out by Mr. Victor F. Lawson, the publisher of the paper, give no particulars as to length of stories, exact definition of the term "stories of mystery," etc., but authors are requested to address him in the care of his paper for full details.

—T. Y. Crowell & Co. announce the fifth thousand of Prof. Ely's "Socialism and Social Reform," and the second of Mr. Warner's "American Charities."

—The 113th anniversary of Fröbel's birthday was celebrated on April 20 at the Teachers' College, 125th Street and the Boulevard. Dr. W. N. Hailmann, Superintendent of Public Schools in Laporte, Ind., delivered a lecture on "The Kindergarten in Public Schools," Miss Angeline Brooks gave a series of stereopticon views of Fröbel's life and home, and the kindergarten class of the College, and similar classes from other schools, gave an exhibition of kindergarten work.

—Col. F. V. Greene's lecture on "Roads" will be published by F. Tennyson Neely, of Chicago, for the benefit of Union College, where it was recently delivered.

—Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan has given \$25,000 to the University of Michigan for the establishment of scholarships in memory of her father, the late Col. Seth Harrison of Brooklyn. It is said that the deed of gift limits the scholarships to lineal descendants of Mrs. Stranahan's father. If none of these apply within the next seven years, the scholarships will be open to all.

—"Blue and Gold" is the name of a volume of verses by William S. Lord, to be published by the author in a limited edition of 150 copies at the Dial Press, Chicago. Only 100 copies will be for sale.

—The Rev. Henry A. Metcalf, Rector of St. James's Church, New Bedford, Mass., writes to us as follows:—"I am surprised and grieved to find in the columns of your paper a so-called 'Reply to the Bishops' Pastoral' by a Mr. Ferguson. Nine out of ten of our clergy think the presumption of a priest thus to call in question the collective wisdom of the whole bench of bishops is boundless. At any rate we do not care to go to a journal like *The Critic*, and find the Church and her Faith thus brought into contempt. *Sutor ne supra crepidam judicaret*. Pardon me if I seem to speak harshly, but many of us do feel deeply the disloyalty of such utterances. If a man is not satisfied with the Church which has he taken solemn vows to defend, let him go elsewhere. The world is wide."

—Judge Mellen Chamberlain of Boston has presented to the Public Library of that city a collection of rare autograph manuscripts and literary oddities, which he has collected during the last fifty years.

—Major Pond lectured on lecturers at Chickering Hall on April 22; or, rather, he recounted reminiscences and told anecdotes of Beecher, Stanley, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Col. Ingersoll, Thomas Nast, Mark Twain, Max O'Rell, Ole Bull, and other famous men and women whom he has "managed." The talk was illustrated.

—The Booksellers' League held a "smoker" at 117 West 23d Street, last week, at which addresses were made by Mr. Henry Holt, the publisher, and by Mr. Charles J. Longman, of Longmans, Green, & Co.

—The New York Association of Smith College Alumnae will give two dramatic entertainments for the benefit of the College Library Fund, next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, at

the Berkeley Lyceum. The play to be presented is "Pygmalion and Galatea."

—Americans who have heard Archdeacon Farrar lecture in this country and preach at Westminster Abbey will be interested in hearing that he has been appointed Dean of Canterbury. Dr. Farrar is a prolific and a much-admired author, his "Life of Christ" being the most popular in the English language.

—Mr. William Watson has just completed the longest lyrical poem he has yet written. It is entitled "A Hymn to the Sea," and is in rhymed elegiacs.

—The Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, M. P., who was married to Miss Leiter of Washington on April 22, is well-known as an authority on Oriental questions. His "Problems of the Far East," published last year, and his earlier "Russia in Central Asia in 1889 and the Anglo-Russian Question" and "Persia and the Persian Question," have given him a well-founded reputation. He was Under Secretary for India in 1891-2, and is a Fellow of All Souls', Oxford. He is regarded as one of the brightest men in Parliament.

—A course of lectures on "Library Economy" will be delivered at the Amherst Summer School, July 1—Aug. 3, by Mr. William I. Fletcher, Librarian of Amherst College.

—Prof. James Harvey Robinson of the University of Pennsylvania has accepted a call to Columbia College as Professor of European History. He is still a very young man, having been born in 1863, and is a graduate of Harvard. His connection with the University of Pennsylvania began in 1891.

—Mr. Charles R. Miller of the *Times* delivered an address advocating the thorough study of English literature at the semi-annual meeting of the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association of New York last week.

—Paul Fenimore Cooper, son of the author of "Leatherstocking," died at Albany on April 21, at the age of 71. He was educated in France and this country, studying law at Harvard, and settled in Albany in 1850. He leaves a son, James Fenimore Cooper (named after his famous grandfather) and three daughters.

—The anonymous sonnet on Stevenson in the April *Century*, which has attracted considerable attention, is from the pen of Miss Louise Imogen Guiney.

The Free Parliament

Communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of correspondents, not necessarily for publication. In referring to any question, correspondents should give its number.

QUESTIONS

1779.—Is Elys in "Sordello" a harp or a woman? ("Sordello," Book II., lines 68, 69, 70; also 152-156.) What was the flower that grew from Eglamor's grave:—"A plant they have, yielding a three-leaved bell," etc. (See p. 102 Macmillan, Vol. I.)

[It is a good illustration of the obscurity of "Sordello" and the difficulty that critics find in explaining it, that Mrs. Orr makes Elys "any woman of the then prevailing type of Italian beauty, having fair hair and a 'pear-shaped' face," while Dr. Berdoo says it is "the lily, Sordello's type of perfection." Mrs. Orr may be supposed to speak with authority, as she always referred puzzling questions to the poet, who was her intimate friend. The flower that grew from Eglamor's grave probably sprang from the poet's brain, and is not to be found in books of botany.—EDS. THE CRITIC.]

Publications Received

A New Dictionary of the Spanish and English Languages. \$1. D. Appleton & Co.
Boothby, Guy. The Marriage of Eather. \$1. D. Appleton & Co.
Brooke, Magdalen. The Story of Eleanor Lambert. 25c. Cassell Pub. Co.
Carolish, Prince Schoenaltch. Melting Snows. Tr. by Margaret Symonds. \$1.25.
Dodd, Mead & Co.
Cotes, Mrs. Everard. The Story of Sonny Sahib. \$1. D. Appleton & Co.
Compton, Herbert. A Free Lance in a Far Land. \$1. Cassell Pub. Co.
Comstock, John Henry and Anna Botsford. A Manual for the Study of Insects. Ithaca, N. Y.: Comstock Pub. Co.
Crockett, S. R. Bog-Myrtle and Pest. \$1. D. Appleton & Co.
Dane, Daniel. Is She not a Woman? 25c. Cassell Pub. Co.
Daudet, Alphonse. Fromont Junior and Risler Senior. \$2. J. B. Lippincott & Co.
Dodd, Ira S. A Lesson from the Upper Room. Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.
Ely, Gertrude H. Chaucer. Spenser. Sidney. E. L. Kellogg & Co.
Falconer, Lancel. Mademoiselle Ixe. 25c. Cassell Pub. Co.
Farjeon, B. L. The Last Tenant. 25c. Cassell Pub. Co.
Fenn, George Manville. The Tiger Lily. \$1. Cassell Pub. Co.
Finck, Henry T. Lotus-Time in Japan. \$1.75. Charles Scribner's Sons.
Forester, Mrs. Dearest. \$1. Lovell, Coryell & Co.
Froude, James Anthony. English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century. \$1.75. Charles Scribner's Sons.
Fremautle, W. H. The World as the Subject of Redemption. Longmans, Green & Co.
Good Reading about many Books; Mostly by their Authors. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

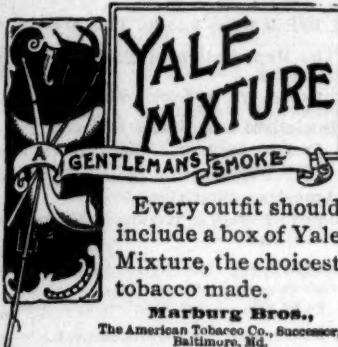
Gorham, Frederick P. and Ralph W. Tower. A Laboratory Guide for the Dissection of the Cat. \$1.
 Hayne's Speech. 12c.
 Hand-Book of the American Economic Association. 1895.
 Hobbes, John Oliver. The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham. \$1.50
 Keith, Leslie. 'Liebeth. 50c.
 Marshall, Henry Rutgers. Aesthetic Principles. \$1.25.
 Meade, L. T. Out of the Fashion. 50c.
 Moore, Frank F. They Call it Love. \$1.
 Murray Dr., James A. H. A New English Dictionary. 60c.

Charles Scribner's Sons.
 Maynard, Merrill & Co.
 Macmillan & Co.
 D. Appleton & Co.
 Cassell Pub. Co.
 Macmillan & Co.
 Cassell Pub. Co.
 J. B. Lippincott Co.
 Macmillan & Co.

Pemberton, Max. The Impregnable City. \$1.25.
 Porter, Luther H. Cycling for Health and Pleasure. \$1.
 Pratt, S. G. Brownie Song Book. 50c.
 Richards, Laura E. Jim of Hellas. 50c.
 Robbins, Mary Weller. Not Yet. 50c.
 Russell, William Howard. The Great War with Russia.

Dodd, Mead & Co.
 Dodd, Mead & Co.
 Chicago: Laird & Lee.
 Kates & Lauriat.
 Chicago: Laird & Lee.

London: George Routledge & Son.
 Macmillan & Co.
 William Beverley Harrison.
 D. Appleton & Co.
 Charles Scribner's Sons.



YALE MIXTURE
A GENTLEMANS SMOKE

Every outfit should include a box of Yale Mixture, the choicest tobacco made.

Marburg Bros.,
 The American Tobacco Co., Successor,
 Baltimore, Md.

COPELAND AND DAY.

POEMS. By LIONEL JOHNSON. Seven hundred and fifty copies. Octavo. \$1.50.

A SEA MARK; A Threnody for Robert Louis Stevenson, By BLISS CARMAN. Duodecimo, limp paper, 25c. Fifty copies on hand-made paper, \$1.00. Ready immediately.

THE BLACK RIDERS, And Other Lines. By STEPHEN CRANE. Five hundred copies, small octavo, printed throughout in capitals, \$1.00; with fifty additional copies printed in green ink on Japan paper, \$3.00.

COPELAND AND DAY.

Indigestion

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Is the most effective and agreeable remedy in existence for preventing indigestion, and relieving those diseases arising from a disordered stomach.

Descriptive pamphlet free on application to
 Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

For sale by all Druggists.

\$30,000

TO AUTHORS FOR

"Stories of Mystery"

THE CHICAGO RECORD offers to authors the sum of \$30,000 for original stories written in English, no parts of which have ever been heretofore published. The offer is made upon the following conditions:

\$20,000

will be paid in twelve cash prizes for the best twelve stories. The money will be divided as follows:

First Prize	- - -	\$10,000
Second Prize	- - -	3,000
Third Prize	- - -	1,500
Fourth Prize	- - -	1,000
Fifth Prize	- - -	800
Two Prizes of \$600 each		1,200
Five Prizes of \$500 each		2,500

Making a total of **\$20,000**

The first prize will be paid for the story adjudged to be the best, the second prize for the story adjudged the next best, the third prize for the story adjudged to be the third in merit, the fourth prize for the fourth in merit, the fifth prize for the fifth in merit; two prizes of \$600 each and five prizes of \$500 each, thus making the total of twelve prizes in \$20,000.

\$10,000

additional will be paid at space rates for stories of accepted value but which may not be awarded any of the twelve cash prizes.

The stories submitted in this competition are required to be "stories of mystery," in other words stories in which the mystery is not explained until the last chapter, in order that readers may be offered prizes for guessing the solution of the mystery in advance of its publication.

The stories must reach *The Chicago Record* at its office of publication, 181 Madison street, Chicago, Ill., before Oct. 1, 1895, and the awards will be made as soon after that date as they can be read and judged.

For full information authors will address

VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher *The Chicago Record*,
 Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

THE DRAMA

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Ave. & 23d St.
 DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager.

"FORTUNE"

A Play by FRED HORNER

At 7.15. Matinees, Thursday and Saturday.

BOSTON, U. S. A.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

AMERICAN PLAN,

Opposite Trinity (Phillips Brooks) Church.

THE VICTORIA,

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Opposite New Old South and Art Club,

BARNES & DUNKLEE, PROPRIETORS.

IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS

Outre Mer.

12mo, \$1.75.

Impressions of America. By PAUL BOURGET. Translated from the French.

M. Bourget's work is one of the most important ever written about the United States by a foreigner. He writes with impartiality, and naturally from the standpoint of a cultivated Frenchman and Academician, analysing minutely the human documents that he everywhere finds, so that his observations upon New York, Chicago, Boston, our society, our manners, our industries—in short, upon American phenomena generally—are extremely suggestive and valuable, as well as entertaining.

"It continues to elicit much talk on both sides of the Atlantic."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The Peoples and Politics of the Far East.

With 60 Illustrations and 4 Maps.
8vo, \$4.00.

Travels and Studies in the British, French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies, Siberia, China, Japan, Korea, Siam, and Malaya. By HENRY NORMAN, author of "The Real Japan."

"It furnishes us with the pleasantest reading we have had in a long while. His style is clear, the arrangement of his subjects is such as to continue and increase our interest, and we lay the volume aside with a sigh because the story is finished. As a book of reference the work is invaluable, and should find a place in every scholar's library."—*N. Y. Herald*.

How to Know the Wild Flowers.

With 152 Illustrations by Marion Satterlee.
12mo, \$1.75 net.

By Mrs. WILLIAM STARR DANA. New edition, revised and enlarged.

The new edition of Mrs. Dana's popular book, which is printed from new plates throughout, contains fifty-two new illustrations; also including in the text descriptions of about fifty additional flowers, while many of the old descriptions have been rewritten or amplified—thus greatly increasing the value and usefulness of the book.

"Those who enjoy rambles in the woods and fields could not take with them a more delightful companion than this. It affords just the kind of information that a lover of wild flowers desires."—*The Examiner*.

Churches and Castles of Mediæval France.

With 24 Illustrations.
Cr. 8vo, \$1.50.

By WALTER CRANSTON LARNED.

"A beautiful volume. It is the record of the impressions of the great monuments of France made upon a traveller of rare and cultivated taste. The fidelity with which Mr. Larned sought out the historical associations of these monuments deserves special mention. So well is this part of the work done that the book is well worth reading for its history alone. A remarkably interesting book."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153-157 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Just Published.

Jim of Hellas: or In Durance Vile

and a companion story

The Troubling of Bethesda Pool.

By LAURA E. RICHARDS, author of "Captain January," etc.

These two charming stories told in Mrs. Richards' brightest vein are quaintly characteristic of her general style.

As the *Boston Post* says: "Mrs. Richards has made for herself a little niche apart in the literary world from her delicate treatment of New England life."

Square 16mo, cloth, extra, 50 cents.

Nodier's *Trilby*—Fourth Thousand.

Trilby, The Fairy of Argyle.

By CHARLES NODIER, member of the French Academy, translated by Nathan Haskell Dole, who also contributes an interesting introduction.

The story met with great success when originally published in 1822, and Victor Hugo, delighted with its beauty and tenderness, addressed to the author one of his daintiest poems. For years it has been considered one of the masterpieces of French literature.

Square 16mo, cloth, red, black and yellow, 50 cents.

ESTES & LAURIAT, PUBLISHERS,
BOSTON.

FREE. Our No. 25 CATALOGUE OF NEW AND OLD BOOKS. Just ready and sent free to any address. 16 pages, 8vo, over 400 INTERESTING ITEMS, comprising AMERICAN, THE ARTS, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, POETRY, etc., etc. All offered at low prices.

H. GREGORY,

Providence, R. I.

SOME DUPLICATES

—FROM—

THE LENOX LIBRARY

Including many works from the library of the late the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT.

In this collection there are fine copies of the original editions of Hakluyt and Purchas; Franklin's *Cato Major*, 1744; the *Jesuit Relations of New France*; Lederer's *Carolina*, 1672, uncut; Mather's *Magnalia*; Mather's *Wusewukwonk*, in Indian, 1706; Peter's *Connecticut*, 1781; Smith's *New Jersey*, 1785; Washington's *Journal*, 1784; Audubon's *Birds and Quadrupeds of America*; the *Ornithological Works of Elliot, Gould and Selby*; the *Orleans Gallery*; the *Royal Gallery*; the *Musée Royal*; the *Vatican Gallery*; Claude Lorraine; Gêrôme. Walton's *Complete Angler*, 1663; Milton's *Paradise Lost*, 1680; Casini's and Rossini's *Roman Antiquities*; the Abbotsford editions of Sir Walter Scott; etc., etc., etc.

All to be sold without reserve on Monday, April 29,

BY

BANGS & CO., 739 and 741 Broadway.

THE SALE TO BEGIN AT 2.30 P. M.

Notable Books on Economics and Sociology.

Crowell's Library of Economics and Politics.

Edited by Prof. RICHARD T. ELY.

The Independent Treasury System of the United States.

By Prof. DAVID KINLEY. 12mo, \$1.50.

The Repudiation of State Debts in the U. S.

By Prof. WM. A. SCOTT. 12mo, \$1.50.

Socialism and Social Reform.

By Prof. RICHARD T. ELY. (Fifth Thousand.) 12mo, \$1.50.

American Charities.

By Prof. AMOS G. WARNER. 12mo, \$1.75. (Second Thousand.)

Hull House (Chicago) Maps and Papers.

By Residents of Hull House Settlement. 8vo, \$2.50; with Maps mounted on cloth, \$3.50.

Punishment and Reformation.

A work dealing with crime, prisons and reformatories. By Dr. F. H. WINES. 12mo, \$1.75. (In press; ready May 1st.)

PROF. RICHARD T. ELY'S WORKS.

The Labor Movement in America.

(Fifth Thousand.) 12mo, \$1.50.

Problems of To-day.

(Fifth Thousand.) 12mo, \$1.50.

Taxation in American Cities.

(Fourth Thousand.) 12mo, \$1.75.

Social Aspects of Christianity.

(Eighth Thousand.) 12mo, 90 cents.

SOME OTHER NOTABLE BOOKS
on subjects of the very First Importance.

The Christian State.

A Political Vision of Christ.

By the Rev. GEO. D. HERRON, D.D., Professor of Applied Christianity at Grinnell College, Iowa. 16mo, Gilt top, 75 cents; paper, 40 cents.

The New Redemption.

By the Rev. GEO. D. HERRON, D.D. 16mo. Cloth. Gilt top. 75 cents. Paper covers, 40 cents.

Philanthropy and Social Progress.

Seven Essays delivered before the School of Applied Ethics, at Plymouth, Mass. 12mo, \$1.50.

The Englishman at Home.

His Responsibilities and Privileges. By EDWARD PORRITT. 12mo, \$1.75.

Social Reform and the Church.

By JOHN R. COMMONS. Professor in Indiana University. Cloth. 16mo. Gilt top. 75 cents.

A Plea for the Gospel.

By the Rev. GEO. D. HERRON, D.D. 16mo, Particloth. Gilt top. 75 cents.

For sale by all Booksellers.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO.

100 Purchase St., Boston, 46 E. 14th St., N. Y.

Trees and Shrubs.

Parsons and Sons Co.

LIMITED,

Kissena Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' AGENCY.
Oldest and best known in the U. S.
Established 1855.
1 EAST 14TH STREET, N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and tells you about them That is something, but if it is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours Recommends.

C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.
CALIFORNIA

San Mateo, California.
ST. MATTHEW'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TWENTY-NINTH YEAR.
REV. ALFRED LEE BREWER, D.D., Rector.

CONNECTICUT

WOODSIDE SEMINARY,
Hartford, Conn.
Early application for September 26th, 1895, is requested.
Miss SARA J. SMITH, Principal.

Newark, Connecticut.
MISS BAIRD'S Institute for Girls. 44 miles from New York City. Primary and College Preparatory courses. New buildings, steam heat, incandescent light. Gymnasium. Careful attention to morals and manners. 22d year.

Waterbury, Connecticut.
ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS reopens Sept. 18th, 1895. Twenty-first year. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, D.D., Rector, Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

NEW YORK

ST. AGNES SCHOOL.
Under the direction of BISHOP DOANE. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal. Albany, N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, Manlius, N. Y. Summer School for Boys for Study or Recreation. Excursion on Schooiship around Lake Ontario and the Thousand Islands. Excursion on Schooiship along Atlantic Coast. Apply to Col. WM. VERBECK, Pres.

New York, Buffalo, 284 Delaware Avenue.
Buffalo Seminary.
The forty-fifth year. For circulars, address
MRS. C. F. HARTT, Principal.

Aurora, Cayuga Lake, New York.
WELLS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN. Three Full Courses of Study. Location beautiful and healthful. New building with modern improvements. Session will begin September 19, 1894. Send for catalogue.

Newburgh, New York.
THE MISSES MACKIE'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Twenty-ninth year will begin September 22d, 1894. Certificate admits to Vassar and Wellesley.

Poughkeepsie, New York.
The Peekskill Military Academy.
1st Year. Col. LOUIS H. ORLEMAN, Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
19TH YEAR. Prepares thoroughly for College, the Government Academies, and Business. U. S. Army officer detailed at Riverview by Secretary of War.
BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

NEW YORK CITY

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

New York City, 18, Lenox Ave., near 119th St.
MISS MARY E. AND MISS RUTH MERINGTON
French and English School for Girls.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY
OF MUSIC OF AMERICA

126 and 128 East 17th Street

(INCORPORATED 1885)

Dr. ANTONIN DVORAK, DIRECTOR.

Scholastic Year 1894-95

extending from SEPTEMBER 1ST to MAY 1ST. The faculty embraces the foremost artists and instructors of America, and it may be affirmed that no Conservatory abroad can lay claim to so admirably efficient a corps of teachers.

NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh, North Carolina.
ST. MARY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Raleigh, North Carolina. Advent term of the Fifty-Third School Year will begin Sept. 26, 1894. Special attention paid to Physical Culture and Hygiene. Address the Rector, Rev. B. SHERDE, D.D.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of
PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
from the great

Industrial and Food
EXPOSITIONS
In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious **BREAKFAST COCOA** is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.
WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

EDUCATIONAL

OHIO

Painesville, Ohio.
LAKE ERIE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG WOMEN who desire a course of study beyond that of the preparatory or high school.
Miss MARY EVANS, Principal.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY AT ATHENS

Offers first-class Educational Advantages to a limited number of earnest students.

FOR CATALOGUES ADDRESS THE PRESIDENT.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Penn., 4315 and 4315 Walnut Street.
A THOROUGH FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOME SCHOOL FOR TWENTY GIRLS. Under the charge of Mme. Henrietta Clerc and Miss Marion L. Pecke. French warranted to be spoken in two years. Terms, \$300 a year. Address Mme. H. CLERC.

MISS BALDWIN'S School for Girls. Bryn Mawr, Pa. Preparatory to Bryn Mawr College. Within five years, more than forty pupils have entered Bryn Mawr College from this school. Certificate admits to Vassar, Smith and Wellesley. Diploma given in both General and College-Preparatory courses. Eighth year opens Sept. 25, 1895. For circular, address
MISS FLORENCE BALDWIN, Principal.

If you want FRENCH BOOKS, or books of any description—School Books, Standard Books, Novels, etc.—send to WILLIAM R. JENKINS, Publisher and Importer, 851 and 853 SIXTH AVENUE (48th Street), NEW YORK. Catalogue on application. Importations promptly made.

Mlle. Flavie Van den Hende,
VIOLONCELLIST,
for Concerts, Musicales or Receptions.
Gives Lessons on 'Cello and Piano.
Address: 123 E. 90th St., New York.

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL TRAVEL

ORGANIZED BY
REV. DR. HENRY S. LUNN,
Editor "Review of the Churches," London, Eng.
A \$200 Tour to London, Paris and Rome.
A \$200 Tour to London, Paris and Switzerland.
Tours Prolonged at Option.

During 1894 over four thousand English people traveled from London to various parts of the Continent under the arrangements which Dr. Lunn made for them. The annual Conference for the Reunion of the Churches which he established at Grindelwald in 1892 has been attended by the Bishop of Worcester, Bishop Vincent, Rev. H. P. Hughes, Dr. Charles Berry, Père Hyacinthe, Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard. Among those who have lectured in Rome have been the Bishop of Peterborough, Archdeacon Farrar, Mr. Havel, Professor Mahaffy, Dr. Cunningham Gekie, and other eminent men.

Full particulars of these Tours on application to
THE PILGRIMAGE SECRETARY,
"Review of Reviews," Astor Place, New York.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

A PANORAMA

442 Miles Long,

Affording rare glimpses of the characteristics and life of ten great American cities—important agricultural, mining and manufacturing communities—rivers, mountains and cataracts of world-wide reputation—landscapes of infinite variety, illustrating in the most impressive manner the beauty, wealth and resources of the great Empire State—is included in every purchase of a through ticket over the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD"

For a copy of "The Luxury of Modern Railway Travel," send two 3-cent stamps to GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

MONUMENTS
J. & R. LAMB,
59 CARMINE STREET,
NEW YORK.

RÉCAMIER
CREAM
Removes
TAN and SUNBURN.
Will cure all Skin Eruptions.
Sample sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents.
Harriet Hubbard Ayer,
131 W. 31st St.,
New York.



J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

A Midsummer Night's Dream.

Volume X. of the Variorum Edition of Shakespeare's Plays. Edited by **Horace Howard Furness, Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D.** In one handsome octavo volume of three hundred and fifty pages. Cloth, \$4.00.

The publishers take great pleasure in announcing a new volume of the Variorum Edition of Shakespeare's Plays. This edition, edited by the ablest living Shakespearian scholar, has been received everywhere with the greatest possible favor, and has been considered by all critics as the most exhaustive work on Shakespeare's plays. For the study of the play Mr. Furness's edition is as invaluable as it is indispensable, and is without question the most complete in existence, as the editor has naturally taken advantage of the labors of all former Shakespearian scholars, English, French, and German.

The text of the First Folio, the *Editio Princeps*, has been again adopted in the present play, being reproduced from the editor's copy with every exactitude. Time has but confirmed Mr. Furness in his conviction that this is the text which a student needs constantly before him; and in a majority of the plays it is the freshest from Shakespeare's own hand. The various readings of all the early editions are noted line by line, while the notes are a choice selection from all the commentators.

The New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare.

Edited by **Horace Howard Furness, Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D.** Royal octavo volumes. Extra cloth, uncut edges, gilt top, \$4.00.

The ten volumes already issued bound in half-morocco, gilt top, \$50.00.

Sold only in sets.

A Midsummer Night's Dream.

The Tempest.

As You Like It.

The Merchant of Venice.

Othello.

King Lear.

Hamlet (2 vols.).

Macbeth.

Romeo and Juliet.

"I desire to thank the many friends who have assisted me in the... those help my difficulties would have been greatly increased. I... my obligations above all to my constant friend, Dr. Horace Howard Furness, whose monumental volumes are the admiration of every true student of Shakespeare."—*William Aldis Wright, Editor of Cambridge Edition.*

"Horace Howard Furness is probably the most thorough Shakespearian student who has ever lived, and this work is a monument of learning, of patient research, and of intelligent application such as has rarely been produced in the world of literature."—*Boston Courier.*

"America has the honor of having produced the very best and most complete edition so far as it has gone, of our great national poet. For text, illustration, commentary, and criticism it leaves nothing to be desired."—*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.*

"We do not hesitate to say that Horace Howard Furness's Variorum Edition is one of the most notable contributions to Shakespeare literature in the present century."—*Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.*

For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent carriage paid upon receipt of price by the publishers,

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M.D.,
MARLON HUTCHINSON, M.D.,
Physicians-in-Chief.



Fourteenth St. and Sheridan Avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The HAMMOND SANITARIUM

For Diseases of the Nervous
System and of the Skin.

The HAMMOND ANIMAL EXTRACTS, Cerebrine, Medulline, Cardine, Testine, Ovarine, and Thyroidine (Japathy), are largely used in the treatment; also Baths, Douches, Static, Galvanic, and Faradic Electricity—in fact, all recognized scientific methods for the cure of disease. For full information and pamphlet, address either

Dr. HAMMOND or Dr. HUTCHINSON.

Correspondence with physicians requested.

RARE BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS, ETC.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS IN THE UNIVERSE.

At a Great Reduction from Publishers' Prices.

Send us a Postal Card, naming any Book you may desire, and we will quote price by return mail.

SPECIAL TERMS TO LIBRARIES.

Libraries and parcels of books bought.

MAMMOTH CATALOGUE FREE.

LEGGAT BROS.,

81 CHAMBERS ST., - NEW YORK.

Third door West of City Hall Park.

FRENCH BOOKS.

Attention is directed to our COMPLETE STOCK of MODERN and CURRENT FRENCH LITERATURE. Constant additions are being made to our list. TEXT BOOKS, GRAMMARS, DICTIONARIES, PHRASE-BOOKS. Books for the acquirement of all FOREIGN LANGUAGES. Catalogues and Lists on application. Subscriptions in all periodicals.

BRENTANO'S, 31 Union Sq., New York.

RARE BOOKS—PRINTS—AUTOGRAPHS.

WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN, 92 E. 16th St., New York.
Catalogues issued continually.

THE BOOK SHOP, Chicago. Scarce Books. Back-number magazines. For any book on any subject write to the Book Shop. Catalogues free.

CATALOGUE No. 40 of 1,600 brand new items selected from the Literary Junk Shop of A. S. Clark, Bookseller, 174 Fulton Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. City, now ready.

H. WILLIAMS

185 WEST 10TH STREET, NEW YORK.

Dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes or single numbers.

BACK numbers and sets of all magazines. For price state wants to AMERICAN MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, De Menil Building, St. Louis, Mo.

AUTHORS wishing pay for stories, poems, sketches etc., should read HINTS FOR AUTHORS an up-to-date little book, telling how and where to send manuscript. Flexible covers. By mail, 25 cents, no stamps. THE MS. EXCHANGE, Box 69, Cleveland, Ohio.

"TAD AND ME"



The point of every Tadella pen is ground by hand. The smooth, even, easy stroke thus secured cannot be matched by the ordinary machine-stamped pen.

Sold in 25 cent and \$1.25 boxes. Samples,

50 styles, 10 cents. TADELLA PEN CO.,

74 Fifth Ave., New York.